

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE <b>Milwaukee</b>	OFFICE OF ORIGIN <b>Milwaukee</b>	DATE <b>MAR 1 1963</b>	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD <b>1/25/63 - 2/15/63</b>
TITLE OF CASE  <b>ANTHONY JOSEPH BIERNAT, aka "Tony" Biernat, "Jack" Biernat</b>		REPORT MADE BY <b>SA JOHN A. HOLTZMAN</b>	TYPED BY
		CHARACTER OF CASE  <b>MISSING PERSON - MURDER</b>	

## REFERENCES

Milwaukee teletypes to Directors, 1/9/63; 1/18/63; 1/21/63; 1/23/63  
Bureau radiogram to Milwaukee 2/12/63.

-C-

## ADMINISTRATIVE

This is a joint report recording investigations by numerous Special Agents, the details of which are set forth in the body of this report by Agent's identity and date of investigations. For ready reference purposes, however, the following Special Agents were assigned duty at Kenosha, Wisconsin, upon entry into this investigation officially as of 1/26/63:

APPROVED  <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE
COPIES MADE:	
4 Bureau (79-28647) 2 Chicago (Info) 2 Milwaukee (79-56) <i>Encl. Bellini file</i> <i>Copy A only - cc Dept by M. C. 3-6-63</i> <i>798</i>	
Dissemination Record of Attached Report	
Agency	1 cc retained 1535
Request Recd.	
Date Fwd.	
How Fwd.	
By	1227

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
<b>79-28647-17-88</b>  25 MAR 1 1963 20	<b>REC-5</b> <b>EX-120</b> <b>REC-36</b>
Notations <i>[Handwritten notes and signatures]</i>	

**55 MAR 29 1963**

COVER PAGE

MI 79-56

[REDACTED]  
CHARLES A. AUSTIN;  
JAMES H. BREWSTER;  
JOHN H. GASSAWAY;  
JOHN A. HOLTZMAN;  
WARREN J. KENNEY;  
JOSEPH W. KRIEFSKE;  
MARZETTE W. MEEKINS;

b6  
b7C

[REDACTED]  
JOHN W. SCHALLER;  
RICHARD C. THOMPSON

Since early investigations in this matter involved numerous communications, especially with regards to laboratory examinations, and results, requests for criminal records and daily developments in the case, all such communications are not being listed as references in this matter, but only the more pertinent ones. However, where necessary for the understanding of this report, they are set forth in the body of this report in connection with individual subject matters.

Four copies of this report designated to Bureau, three of which to be considered in nature of Anti-Racketeering report.

As a result of preliminary contact by SA HOLTZMAN with Chief of Police STANLEY G. HAUKE DAHL (NA), Kenosha, Wisconsin, on 1/25/63, HAUKE DAHL designated Lt. [REDACTED] of his Department as liaison officer with investigating Agents and made available his file on the case, permitting photostating thereof. Those records were photostated under the supervision of SAs [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. When received they were found to be very limited, inadequate information, in many instances undated, and at times it was difficult to determine if an item did in fact pertain to the case. It was found that initial interviews on or about 1/8/63, including a detailed interview of Victim's wife, had not been transcribed, and copies thereof were not received until 2/5/63. Since the earlier police reports were reviewed for basis of facts and subsequent investigations, they are being preserved after being combined as one serial and are retained in the case file. Pertinent portions of these reports are summarized where necessary and included in the body of this report where necessary.

b6  
b7C

[redacted] upon interview on January 30, 1963, advised that in his opinion the Kenosha Police Department is crooked from the Chief of Police, STANLEY HAUKE DAHL, all the way down to the lowest Private. He stated that a great deal of gambling goes on in Kenosha, including crap games, poker games and books, and nothing is done about any of it because the gamblers definitely must be paying off the members of the Police Department, including Chief HAUKE DAHL. He said that up to now the citizens have just put up with this but that he believes the murder of TONY BIERNAT may wake them up to the vice conditions in the city and the crookedness of the Police Department.

INFORMANTS

MI T-1 is PCI [redacted] who furnished information to SA RICHARD C. THOMPSON;

MI T-2 is [redacted] who furnished information to SA JOHN H. GASSAWAY and SA [redacted]

MI T-3 is [redacted] who furnished information to SAs JOHN A. HOLTZMAN and [redacted]

b6  
b7C  
b7D

MI T-4 is [redacted] who furnished information to SA THOMPSON;

MI T-5 is [redacted] who furnished information to SA GASSAWAY ((two symbols used to conceal identity));

MI T-6 is PCI [redacted] who furnished information to SA HOLTZMAN;

MI T-7 is [redacted] -by-request, to SA HOLTZMAN;

MI T-8 is PCI [redacted] who furnished information to SA [redacted]

MI T-9 is [redacted] by request, who furnished information to SA [redacted]

MI T-10 is [redacted]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA JOHN A. HOLTZMAN  
Date: MAR 1 1963

Office: Milwaukee

Field Office File #: MI 79-56

Bureau File #: 79-28647

Title: ANTHONY JOSEPH BIERNAT

Character: MISSING PERSON - MURDER

Synopsis:

ANTHONY JOSEPH BIERNAT was born at Chicago, Ill., on 4/4/16; there he became associated with several jukebox operators as a mechanic and route man. About 1937, one STANLEY MILLER, Kenosha, Wisc., induced BIERNAT to move to Kenosha and maintain MILLER's jukeboxes. Upon MILLER's entrance into the Military Service, WW II, MILLER sold his business to BIERNAT, which he expanded and continued to operate, having an estimated 80 machines divided between Kenosha and U.S. Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill. Investigation indicates that about 11/62, [redacted] known to BIERNAT, introduced [redacted] and [redacted], Milwaukee hoodlums, to BIERNAT. They unsuccessfully endeavored to buy part of BIERNAT's business; BIERNAT subsequently confided this approach to close friends. About ten PM, 1/7/63, BIERNAT, accompanied by WILLIAM KORBEL, a close friend, bought Chicago papers at the North Shore Station, Kenosha, where they separated. BIERNAT apparently proceeded to his car on the Station parking lot and was accosted en route by three men; a struggle followed, witnessed by six witnesses, neither seeing fit to notify police authorities in spite of outcries for help. The following day, BIERNAT's blood-stained car was still on the lot where his broken glasses, hat and coat were found. On the evening of 1/28/63, BIERNAT's body was recovered from a grave under the porch of an abandoned farm house on the abandoned Bong Air Force Base. Death was attributed to four blows about the head; body covered with about 100 lbs. of lime. Investigation discloses likelihood BIERNAT killed as outgrowth of refusal to [redacted] and [redacted] DOMINIC PRINCIPE, ALBERT ALBANA and JOHN CHARLES RIZZO also allegedly involved.

b6  
b7c

-C-



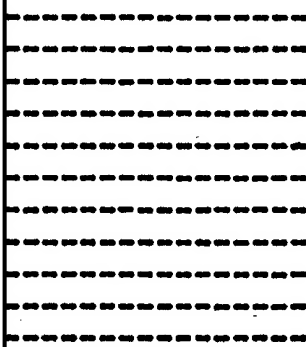
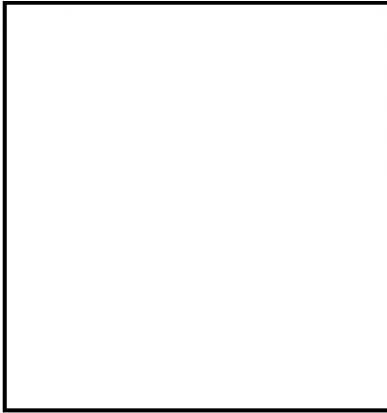
TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
<b>BIERNAT: BUSINESS BACKGROUND -----</b>	<b>1b</b>
Basic Case Facts-----	1c
[REDACTED]-----	17
Mrs. Irene Biernat-----	8
Business Background Victim-----	7
Edward John Griffin-----	26
[REDACTED]-----	18
[REDACTED]-----	19
Jukebox Accounts-----	36
[REDACTED]-----	41
[REDACTED]-----	34
Stanley Miller-----	47
[REDACTED]-----	43
Laddie Henry Steinhoff-----	39
Joseph J. Yucas-----	32
<b>BIERNAT: PERSONAL BACKGROUND-----</b>	<b>54</b>
[REDACTED]-----	66
[REDACTED]-----	64
Joseph Biernat-----	55
[REDACTED]-----	69
[REDACTED]-----	67
[REDACTED]-----	58
[REDACTED]-----	68
[REDACTED]-----	70
[REDACTED]-----	60
[REDACTED]-----	62
[REDACTED]-----	57
<b>EYE WITNESSES-----</b>	<b>71</b>
[REDACTED]-----	96
[REDACTED]-----	93
[REDACTED]-----	99
Getaway Route-----	105
William Andrew Korbelt-----	75
[REDACTED]-----	98
[REDACTED]-----	101
Neighbor Investigation-----	102
[REDACTED]-----	106

MI 79-56

<div></div>	-----	89	b6
<div></div>	-----	94	b7C
<div></div>	-----	73	
<div></div>	-----	72	
<u>CRIME SCENE: NORTH SHORE STATION</u>	-----		107
<u>CRIME SCENE: BONG AIR FORCE BASE</u>	-----		114
<u>POST MORTEM</u>	-----		170
<u>LABORATORY EXAMINATION</u>	-----		175
<u>SUSPECTS</u>	-----		193
Albert Albano	-----	199	
<div></div>	-----	239, 243	
Frank Balistrieri	-----	239	
Peter Balistrieri	-----	239	
<div></div>	-----	253	
<div></div>	-----	257	
<div></div>	-----	259	
<div></div>	-----	261	b6
<div></div>	-----	226	b7C
Criminal Intelligence Picture	-----	194	
<div></div>	-----	266	
<div></div>	-----	237	
<div></div>	-----	239	
<div></div>	-----	235	
<div></div>	-----	258	
Para Corporation	-----	249	
Dominic Frank Principe	-----	204	
John Charles Rizzo	-----	238	
<div></div>	-----	267	
<div></div>	-----	249, 254	
<div></div>	-----	273	
<div></div>	-----	221	
<u>MISCELLANEOUS</u>	-----		278
<div></div>	-----	296	
<div></div>	-----	283	
<div></div>	-----	302	b6
Little Pete Gargono	-----	303	b7C
Louis Greco	-----	294	

MI 79-56



291  
303  
281  
297  
303  
299  
304, 306  
303  
279  
287  
303

b6  
b7C

MI 79-56

DETAILS:

PREDICATION

Investigations in this matter are based on the fact that Victim was assaulted on the night of January 7, 1963, under circumstances suggestive at that time of possible robbery or abduction.

For a ready understanding of the facts of this case as of January 25, 1963, the following is a thumbnail sketch of the situation existing at that time:

ANTHONY JOSEPH BIERNAT  
MISSING PERSON

ANTHONY J. BIERNAT, DOB 4/4/16, Chicago, Illinois, resident of 2305 71st Street, Kenosha, Wisconsin is described as being 5'11", weight 210 pounds, light hair, grey-blue eyes, dressed in brown pants, brown shoes, and a light tan sportshirt. BIERNAT, who is a juke box operator doing business as Lakeside Music Company, 5023 Seventh Avenue, Kenosha, Wisconsin, has been missing since approximately 10:00 p.m. on December 7, 1963 following an attack on him at the North Shore Station, Kenosha, Wisconsin.

FACTS OF ASSAULT

There were six witnesses to the assault, none of whom attempted to assist the victim or bother to call the Police Department. Upon interview on January 8 and following, these witnesses furnished the following information, all of which has been obtained from the files of the Kenosha Police Department as of January 26, 1963:

[redacted], said that about 10:00 p.m. he heard a call for help and drove past what he describes as a 1953 or 54 light colored four-door Ford and observed three men assaulting another man who was on the ground with his face covered with blood. As he drove past he heard another call for help and drove around the block to get the license number and when he returned the car was gone. One of the three men he saw assaulting the victim was described as the driver of the car, young and short, wearing a visored cap. The second man was described as in his early twenties wearing dark clothes. The third man was also described as in his early twenties, medium build, 5'8", or 5'9" in height.

[redacted] and [redacted] emerged from the North Shore Station at approximately 10:00 p.m. and entered their car which was on the parking lot to the south of the station. [redacted] was driving and [redacted] was a passenger. [redacted] saw what looked like a fight near the south end of the parking lot and asked [redacted] to go down and see what was going on. [redacted] described the car that attracted his attention as a 1957-62 Ford or Pontiac,

light colored. One man was behind the wheel of the car and he appeared husky, wearing a cap. There were three men outside the car, one in the middle with his hands on the roof of the car was heard to say: "I'm not getting in the car." There was a man on each side of him and one was heard to say: "Shut up and get in". The middle man then seemed to slump and these boys reported no further information relative to the activities although they state that the two men who were assaulting the victim appeared to be in their thirties and looked rough. [redacted] stated that he saw two men standing against the car which he described as a 1962 Pontiac and he twice heard a voice say: "I don't want to get into the car." He added nothing further to the story. b6 b7C

[redacted], North Shore Depot, Kenosha, who resides in [redacted] said that as he emerged from the North Shore Station [redacted] he heard calls for help from the parking lot to the south of the station. He observed what he described as a fight involving three individuals around what he describes as a late model dark brown Rambler. He said that he called the attention of a cab driver in the area to the fight and told him someone ought to help that man. He continued on to the basement to bank the fire and returned in a few minutes at which time the fight was still going on and he observed a man being pushed into the car after which the car rapidly disappeared in a southerly direction. The cab driver, whom [redacted] tried to interest in the fight, was [redacted] of Kenosha who claimed that he did not see anything when his attention was called to the stated fight down the parking lot but he did see the car disappear which he thought might have been a 1957 Ford. b6 b7C

[redacted] whose residence is [redacted] the assault, had her attention directed to the spot of the assault when a neighborhood dog was barking. She saw that the car door was open and the interior light was on and observed two men in the front seat and two men in the back seat, one of whom had his arms up on the front seat. He looked as though he did not have a coat or jacket on, only a white shirt. She saw the car proceed south at a high rate of speed. b6 b7C

The following morning, when her husband did not return home, Mrs. BIERNAT went to the North Shore Station because she had received a call from her niece that the police had found TONY's keys at the North Shore Station.

She then returned home and was then contacted by the police at home. Prior to her arrival a section worker, [redacted], had found a curduroy coat laying on the parking lot some distance from the car of BIERNAT which had considerable blood on it and which was torn. He turned it over to a uniformed officer of the Kenosha Police Department without being aware of BIERNAT's disappearance. The police checked a bank/safety deposit key in the pocket of the coat, and learned that it was issued to BIERNAT. While the officers were checking the parking lot where the coat had been found and learned that it belonged to BIERNAT, two associates of BIERNAT, namely, [redacted] for BIERNAT, and [redacted]

b6  
b7C

[redacted] showed up at the North Shore Station, having been called by Mrs. BIERNAT by reason of her finding BIERNAT's hat beside his locked car.

The officers investigating also found BIERNAT's glasses in the case as though they had fallen out of his shirt pocket. The case was splattered with blood. They also found a broken lens from the glasses some distance from the case and found considerable blood on the ground around the automobile and blood splattered on both sides and the rear of the car, all of which indicates that the struggle took place over a considerable area as the above listed items were from twenty to forty feet away from the car in different directions. Also found was one of three buttons that were missing from BIERNAT's coat which appeared to have been pulled over his head after he was assaulted because it was covered with blood on the inside. The other two buttons are still missing.

#### BIERNAT'S BACKGROUND

b6  
b7C

BIERNAT and his wife, IRENE, have two children, [redacted] at home. His mother, Mrs. MARY BIERNAT, and [redacted] reside at [redacted]

Two other [redacted] are [redacted] and [redacted]. He has one brother, JOSEPH A. BIERNAT, 3526-10th Avenue, Kenosha. BIERNAT, according to his wife, has never been fingerprinted and his blood type has not yet been determined although the bulk of the blood on the coat, presumably his blood, was typed by the FBI Laboratory as B.

BIERNAT has a route of 58 juke boxes in the Kenosha area and has been operating in this area since about 1941. Additionally he has had a contract for juke boxes and has 19 of them placed on the Naval Training Station at Great Lakes, Illinois. Prior to coming to Kenosha he is reported to have been a juke box repairman in Chicago, and it is known from Chicago sources that he is known personally to several hoodlum-connected individuals in the juke box business in Chicago. As indicated above, BIERNAT has a repairman for his routes, [REDACTED]. Additionally, he is associated with one EDDIE GRIFFEN, who has coin operated amusement devices in the same locations as BIERNAT has his juke boxes.

b6  
b7C

BIERNAT has no unsavory background so far as is known in Kenosha or elsewhere. Likewise, he is reputed to be a good family man, regular Church-goer and of comfortable middle-class circumstances. It is noted, however, that he was known to carry considerable amounts of money on his person, in the neighborhood of \$500 to \$800 and was in the habit of flashing this roll of bills in public places.

b6  
b7C

BIERNAT's closest associates outside of his business associates mentioned above are [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] and one WILLIE KORBEL, no known occupation. BIERNAT was in company with [REDACTED] and KORBEL on the evening of his disappearance, in fact, KORBEL went to the North Shore Station with him and left just before BIERNAT was assaulted.

#### POSSIBLE MOTIVES FOR BIERNAT'S ASSAULT AND DISAPPEARANCE

The Kenosha Police Department advised that at the outset they considered this a robbery based on the fact that BIERNAT carried sizable sums of money on his person and in view of first witness accounts that the assailants were in their early twenties.

Another theory advanced by the Kenosha Police Department is to the effect that KORBEL may have had something to do with BIERNAT's disappearance. This theory is supported by the knowledge that KORBEL and Mrs. BIERNAT are very closely associated since his disappearance though no overt acts are reported. Additionally, KORBEL left the North Shore Station in a rather unusual manner just prior to BIERNAT's assault which fact raises suspicion in



the minds of some of the investigating officers. Thirdly, KORBEL has no known means of income and is the type of individual who appears to some of the investigating officers to be withholding pertinent information relative to his activities and associations with the missing man.

Another possible motive is based on the following information from the Kenosha Police plus information known to the Milwaukee Office in connection with CIP investigation and independent of this case.

The Kenosha Police have learned from several witnesses, including WILLIE KORBEL, that BIERNAT, prior to his disappearance, related to several of his close associates the fact that he had been approached in November, 1962 by [redacted] of Kenosha and two Milwaukee individuals, namely, [redacted]

[redacted] and [redacted] is known to be [redacted] of JOHN CHARLES RIZZO of Racine, Wisconsin and the two of them operate a sizable crap game in Kenosha and have operated this game for a number of years on premises owned by one LOUIS GRECO. These two individuals have long been reported by Milwaukee informants to be operating this game on behalf of the Milwaukee hoodlum group headed by FRANK PETER BALISTRIERI. [redacted] has long been associated with BALISTRIERI. [redacted] arrived in Milwaukee in February, 1962 and shortly after his arrival and association with BALISTRIERI, [redacted] and others announced that he was in Milwaukee to "organize the city and put it on a paying basis".

b6  
b7C

Since that time Milwaukee Office investigation has disclosed that [redacted] and [redacted] have put the "muscle" on a number of Milwaukee-Italian gamblers, tavern and restaurant operators and demanded and received tribute from them on a regular basis.

b6  
b7C

Because of the fact that some of the gamblers had balked at paying off and in effort to expand the pay offs to non-Italian gamblers, the group headed by [redacted] and [redacted] have been talking for some months about "hitting" or killing a Milwaukee non-Italian gambler. The Milwaukee Police, upon learning of this information, placed an intensive around-the-clock surveillance on these individuals starting in mid-November, 1962. It is also known that FRANK BALISTRIERI has a large juke box route

b6  
b7C

in Milwaukee under his control though operated by another individual. Information has been received for the past couple of months that BALISTRERI and his associates were planning on expanding the juke box operation.

On the night of the assault and disappearance of BERNAT, [redacted] [redacted] was lost by Milwaukee surveilling officers after evasive tactics on his part at approximately 8:00 p.m. [redacted] car was observed at his residence all during that evening.

b6  
b7C

Since the assault, a Milwaukee informant has reported that the conversation took place between Milwaukee hoodlum AUGIE MANIACI, [redacted] and a "hoodlum from out of town" (possibly [redacted] [redacted] during which conversation they indicated that RIZZO, GRECO, and [redacted] (phonetic) knew all about this matter (the BERNAT case).

b6  
b7C

BIERNAT: BUSINESS BACKGROUND

Date January 31, 1963

Mrs. IRENE BIERNAT, 2305 - 71st Street, advised that on January 7, 1963, her husband, ANTHONY JOSEPH BIERNAT, got up as he did every day at approximately 7:30 AM and had breakfast at home and left for his office between 8:00 and 8:30 AM. She stated that he took the Rambler and indicated that he would not be home for lunch and that she does not recall receiving any telephone calls from him at any time throughout that day. Mrs. BIERNAT stated that her husband returned home at approximately 4:45 PM and after helping the children with their homework he partook of a meal with the rest of the family at approximately six PM. His meal that night consisted of pork chops, raw onions, rye bread and coffee. After spending some time with the children and reading the evening paper, he left home at approximately 6:45 PM or 7:00 PM and did not indicate where he was going, although she assumed that he was going to his office since this was his usual routine. She stated that he, at this departure, drove the Buick Invicta, which is titled in her name.

Mrs. BIERNAT stated that her husband did not come home, although she waited for him until approximately 11:30 PM before retiring to her bed. She awoke from her sleep at approximately three AM and went downstairs to see if her husband was sleeping on the first floor, which he sometimes did if he came home at an unusually late hour in order not to awake her. However, he was not on the day bed in the living room of the BIERNAT home, and she returned to her bed not too disturbed inasmuch as her husband had previously fallen asleep at his office while watching TV and didn't return to his home, at least on two occasions, until the following morning.

She stated that at about 7:30 AM on the morning of January 8, 1963, she attempted to contact her husband by telephone at the Lakeside Music Company, but no one answered there, and at about 8:30 AM she drove their [redacted] to St. Thomas Aquinas Grade School about twelve blocks from their home and immediately returned to her home after dropping her boy off at the school. She stated that she worked around the house and ate breakfast and recalls that sometime shortly after nine o'clock on the morning of January 8, 1963, [redacted] of JOSEPH BIERNAT, contacted her by telephone from the Kenosha

b6  
b7C

On 1/28/63 at Kenosha, Wisconsin File # MI 79-56

by SAs JOHN H. GASSAWAY & WARREN J. KENNEY/bs Date dictated 1/30/63

National Bank and asked if everything was all right at her house. Mrs. BIERNAT stated that her husband had not come home the night before, and [ ] stated, "They found Uncle Tony's keys at the North Shore Station." Mrs. BIERNAT stated that she assumed that [ ] was referring to the Police Department, although [ ] did not say so, so she immediately took the Rambler and drove to the North Shore Station where she observed her husband's Invicta parked on the parking lot and where she picked up a hat, which she knew belonged to her husband, which was on the ground on the left or driver side of the car about two feet away from the door next to the driver's seat. She stated that she didn't enter the car, but she looked through the window on the driver's side and saw her husband's gray leather gloves on the seat and a 6-pak of "Sprite" also on the front seat. She stated that she became very disturbed when she saw blood on the trunk of the car, and she immediately entered her car, the Rambler, and returned to her home.

b6  
b7Cb6  
b7C

Immediately upon entering the home she called her husband's place of business, the Lakeside Music Company, and spoke to [ ], an employee of the firm, and told him that she had found her husband's hat and car at the North Shore Station, and [ ] stated that she should stay at home and that he would be right over. She stated that in a short time [ ] had arrived at her home, and she gave him an extra set of keys to the Invicta car, which was locked on the North Shore Parking Lot. Mrs. BIERNAT stated that she did not advise the police because she assumed that they were aware of the situation in view of the call that she had received from her niece at the Kenosha National Bank.

b6  
b7C

She stated that shortly thereafter, at approximately eleven AM, Detectives [ ] and [ ] of the Kenosha Police Department, came to the BIERNAT home and told her that they had found her husband's jacket and glasses at the North Shore parking lot, and she in turn advised them that she had picked up her husband's hat which she turned over to them at that time.

Mrs. BIERNAT furnished the following physical description and background information concerning ANTHONY JOSEPH BIERNAT:

Name	ANTHONY JOSEPH BIERNAT
Age	46
Born	April 4, 1916, at Chicago, Illinois

Height  
Weight  
Complexion  
Eyes  
Hair

5'11"  
210 lbs.  
Medium to sallow  
Grayish blue  
Wavy brownish red, slightly gray, combed straight back with a natural part approximately at center. Medium length sideburns. Large with broad shoulders and a thick neck well set into the shoulders.

Build

Clothing worn on  
January 7, 1963

A beige flannel shirt, size 17½, bearing LaMarossi label indicating Wove in Italy, Game & Lake model; brown, wing-tip oxford shoes, size 10 or 10½D, possibly made by Stacy-Adams; a corduroy gray car coat with leather covered slash pockets made by Rainfair, possibly labeled as Sno-Flo brand, size 46, long; possibly brown flannel slacks, 38 or 40" waist with 31" length; snap-brim charcoal colored hat, size 7 3/8; jewelry--no rings or other jewelry; however, he wore a white silver Timex watch on his left wrist.

Underclothing--wore boxer type shorts, size 38 or 40", possibly Munsingwear, and a size 50 T-shirt. V or crew neck; socks--size 12, usually brown rib style; brown leather belt with metal buckle;

Miscellaneous items carried--a light colored pocket comb and a metal fingernail clipper maintained in a small brown leather case;

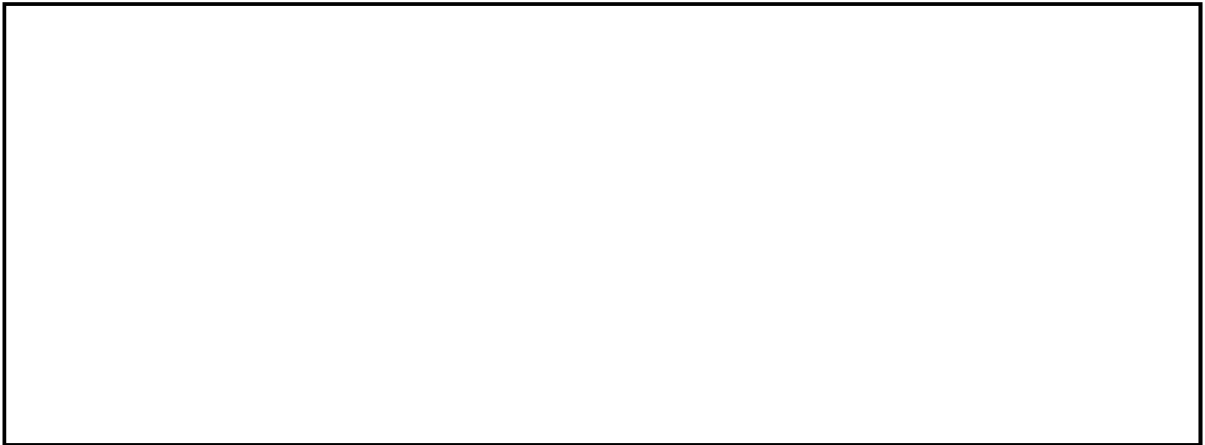
a black fine-grained leather wallet believed to contain the following:  
 A silver metal Deputy Sheriff's badge for Kenosha County;  
 A plastic folder containing the following identification cards:  
 Music Operators of America;  
 Membership card Elks Club;  
 Membership card Eagles Club;  
 Membership card Kenosha Yacht Club  
 Identification card for admission to Great Lakes Naval Training Station;  
 Possibly a Hotel Shorman Credit Card;  
 State of Wisconsin chauffeur's license;  
 Pictures of himself wearing the Commodore's cap of the Kenosha Yacht Club;  
 A picture of Mrs. BIERNAT;  
 A picture of [redacted] and [redacted]

b6  
b7C

Teeth	Straight and slightly yellow in color with a one-tooth removable bridge in the front upper.
Nose	Large Roman nose
Marital status	Married, August 2, 1942, Chicago, Illinois.
Wife	IRENE THERESE BIERNAT, nee SATKO, born Chicago, Illinois, January 16, 1922

b6  
b7C

Mother	Mrs. MARY BIERNAT, age 76, 5109 North Pensacola Avenue, Chicago, Illinois
Brother	JOSEPH A. BIERNAT, 3526 - 10th, Kenosha, Wisconsin



b6  
b7C



**Parents-in-law**

FRANK SATKO, Sr., 4918 North Kenneth,  
Chicago, Illinois;  
Mrs. ROSE SATKO, 4918 North Kenneth,  
Chicago, Illinois  
Hernia scar on right side

**Scars  
Peculiarities and  
habits**

Never carried money in his wallet,  
always carried money in pants  
pockets and usually had approxi-  
mately \$200 or \$300 on his person;  
Smoked cigars, favorite brand  
"Corina Larks";  
Habitually bought a newspaper late  
each night, usually at the North  
Shore Depot in Kenosha;  
Calls his wife, IRENE, by nickname of  
ZEKE

**Military**

None, rejected at induction station,  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin, World War II,  
allegedly for a heart condition

**Education**

St. James Grade School, Chicago,  
Illinois; no other formal education

**Hobbies**

Boating, former Commodore Kenosha  
Yacht Club, and owns a 24' Chris  
Craft Inboard Cruiser;  
An occasional golfer



Miscellaneous

BIERNAT family dog is a French Poodle of which BIERNAT is most fond and who responds to the name of JOCCO.

Mrs. BIERNAT stated that her husband came to Kenosha, Wisconsin, in approximately 1937 and was employed immediately by STANLEY MILLER, who at that time was engaged in a jukebox business. She stated that after working for MILLER until about 1942 he entered the jukebox business himself and was engaged in the business under the name of the Lakeside Novelty Company and that the name of the firm was not changed to Lakeside Music Company until approximately three years ago. She stated that her husband is a sole trader and that the Lakeside Music Company is not incorporated and has moved rather recently approximately five months ago to 5023 - 6th Avenue, Kenosha, Wisconsin, although it had been previously located at 5011 - 7th Avenue in Kenosha, Wisconsin. She stated as far as she knows her husband had no partners.

Mrs. BIERNAT stated that she estimated her husband's net worth to be approximately \$70,000 and while the estimate is purely a guess she stated that her husband was not a wealthy man despite rumors to the contrary. She stated that the BIERNAT home at 2305 71st Street was worth approximately \$22,000 but that it was mortgaged to the extent of about \$3000. She stated her husband in addition to the home had his interest in the business and held a few securities, which he maintained in a safety deposit box in the Kenosha National Bank, numbered 2421 or H1422. Mrs. BIERNAT stated that the account of the Lakeside Music Company was a checking account which has a current balance of approximately \$1000. Another account at the Kenosha National Bank is a personal checking account in the name of ANTHONY J. and IRENE BIERNAT with a balance of approximately \$200 or \$300, and at the same bank is a savings account in the name of ANTHONY J. and IRENE BIERNAT with a current balance of approximately \$2000, as best she can recall. She stated that in addition to the mortgage on the house her husband is indebted to the Kenosha National Bank on a business note in the amount of \$3000 or \$4000, and the Kenosha National Bank also holds the mortgage on the BIERNAT home.

Mrs. BIERNAT stated that with reference to the safety deposit box maintained in the Kenosha National Bank, which she and her husband have access to, they maintain the insurance policies and stock certificates. She stated that as best she can estimate

her husband is insured for approximately \$20,000; one policy in the amount of approximately \$10,000 was a group policy issued by the Music Operators of America approximately two years ago and that the other insurance is in smaller amounts and is possibly issued by the Metropolitan or Prudential Life Insurance Companies. Mrs. BIERNAT stated that she did open the safety deposit box at the Kenosha National Bank approximately a week after the disappearance of her husband but found nothing unusual there that would assist her in locating him, and a casual inspection of the contents of the box revealed stock certificates in the name of the children in the Montgomery Ward Company; stock certificate for the Fawick Corporation, and common stock certificate for the Gibbs Automatic Molding Company of Henderson, Kentucky.

Mrs. BIERNAT stated that in her opinion her husband did not have a large income, and she estimated that his income was approximately \$4000 to \$6000 per year. She stated that he did not speculate in the stock market, although he did deal with Lowie & Company, a local brokerage firm, through [redacted] an employee of the company. She stated that the 1961 Buick Invicta Fordor hardtop was titled in her name and that the 1959 Rambler station wagon was titled in the name of the Lakeside Music Company.

b6  
b7C

Mrs. BIERNAT stated that she and her husband live an average middle-class life and that their activities center about the home and their two children. She stated that they are members of the St. Thomas Aquinas Catholic Church in Kenosha and that both of their children attend parochial schools. She stated the friends of the family are [redacted] and [redacted]

STANLEY MILLER: [redacted]

b6  
b7C

[redacted] and [redacted] of the Kare-Kwick Kare, all of Kenosha, Wisconsin. She stated her husband's business associates at the Lakeside Music Company are [redacted] who services and repairs machines as well as collects money due the company; ED GRIFFIN and JOSEPH YUCUS. She stated that YUCUS is an elderly man who is a sort of handyman and does cleanup work at the office.

Mrs. BIERNAT stated that to her knowledge her husband has no known enemies and she has no names to suggest as suspects concerning the disappearance of her husband. She stated, however, that sometime shortly after her husband moved into the new business location in the fall of 1962 she recalls that he told her that three men called on him one day at the office who seemed interested in his business. She stated that none of the men was a local man, and she believes as best she can recollect it was [redacted] although she is not sure, and that the other two men were from out

b6  
b7C

of town. She stated that she recalls that her husband told her that COVELLI introduced the other men to him, but she cannot recall that he ever told her the names of these men. She stated that she believed that these men were interested in getting into business in Kenosha but that her husband told her that he told them that he has been in business for twenty years and he is very satisfied with things the way they are. She stated her husband did not seem at all disturbed about being contacted by these three men, but she does recall that he discussed the visit with her. She stated that STANLEY MILLER may have been in the Lakeside Music Company office on that day and have been a witness to this conversation. She stated that WILLIAM KORBEL is an old friend of hers and her husband, that he was at their wedding and that he possibly may have been a confidant of her husband and might be a person to tell if he were in any difficulty whatsoever.

Mrs. BIERNAT stated that she and her husband are happily married, and they have been getting along well for many years, and outside of the usual spats that occur between husband and wife they have had no discord in the BIERNAT home. She stated that the last spat occurred on New Year's Eve of 1962 when she was disappointed to find that her husband had stopped off for several martinis before coming home for dinner, and as a result of this incident she stated she would not go out with him to a New Year's Eve party that they were planning to attend. She stated, however, that after an hour or two she gave in and decided to go with her husband and that they forgot about the incident and had a good time that evening. She stated that her husband has been drinking more than usual and that although she still considers him to be a moderate drinker she stated that she believed that his increased indulgence in alcoholic beverages may be due to the fact that he is experiencing considerable pain with a hernia on his left side, which was scheduled to be removed in the near future. She stated that ever since this hernia has developed, he has been experiencing considerable pain and has found every opportunity possible to get additional rest, and he has been drinking in her opinion to relieve some of the pain.

Mrs. BIERNAT stated that since the disappearance of her husband several things have occurred which have aroused her suspicions, and she recalls that shortly before midnight several days after the disappearance of her husband their daughter received a phone call from a male individual who did not identify himself and who merely stated, "Don't worry about your husband." She stated another incident which seemed unusual was a telephone call which she

received approximately two days after the disappearance of her husband from an individual who identified himself as Captain [redacted] of the Chicago Police Department who wanted a physical description of her husband. She stated that she told this inquirer that he should call the Kenosha Police Department who had been furnished with a description of her husband, but she later heard that he never contacted the Kenosha Police Department. Another incident that seemed somewhat out of the ordinary occurred on January 16, 1963, when at about 1:30 in the afternoon she observed a blue compact Chevrolet parked across the street from the BIERNAT home occupied by a male wearing a beige car coat. She stated that she did not know who this individual was, but he continually looked out of his rear-view mirror and departed simultaneously with the passing of a gun metal gray Cadillac, which also passed the house. Mrs. BIERNAT stated that with the aid of field glasses she ascertained that the license on the vehicle bore numbers 30-330 and was on an out-of-State license with a dark blue background and yellow letters. She stated that the Cadillac had a Wisconsin license. Mrs. BIERNAT stated that another unusual incident was that [redacted] of [redacted] a friend of the family, several days after the disappearance of her husband telephonically advised that his wife had seen ANTHONY BIERNAT in an automobile near Library Park in Kenosha on the afternoon of January 7, 1963. [redacted] stated that according to his wife BIERNAT was sitting in the front seat of a car with another man and that the car had an Illinois license plate attached to it.

When the leather key case located by the Kenosha Police Department was exhibited to her, Mrs. BIERNAT stated that she was only able to identify three of the eight keys contained therein. She stated that the Kurtis Key was a key to the front door; that the Mosler Key bearing number 2421 was the key to the safety deposit box at the Kenosha National Bank; and the Jeco Key numbered L1 was a key to the back door of the BIERNAT home.

Mrs. BIERNAT stated that she was most anxious to cooperate with the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the possible location of her husband and stated that she would advise the Federal Bureau of Investigation immediately should she receive any information whatsoever concerning the whereabouts of her husband.

Date January 31, 1963

[redacted] stated that either on Thursday, January 10, or Friday, January 11, at approximately 11:50 PM she answered the telephone in the BERNAT home and a man's voice, which she describes as being a younger man rather than an older man, stated after a considerable pause, "Don't worry about [redacted] stated that she was somewhat upset since it was apparent to her that the caller thought he was speaking to [redacted] but before she could ask who was speaking the party calling hung up. She stated that the incident was immediately reported to the Kenosha Police Department Detective Bureau.

b6  
b7c

On 1/28/63 at Kenosha, Wisconsin File # MI 79-56  
by SAs JOHN H. GASSAWAY & WARREN J. KENNEY/bs Date dictated 1/30/63

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date February 13, 1963b6  
b7c

[redacted], Thomson & McKinnon Brokers, Kenosha National Bank Building, Kenosha, Wisconsin, said that ANTHONY BIERNAT had traded on occasion through that firm. He said that a check of his records, however, indicates the account has been inactive during 1961 and 1962 and to the present. He said that it was a cash account, and the securities, according to his records, were made out jointly to ANTHONY BIERNAT and wife.

On 2/7/63 at Kenosha, Wisconsin File # MI 79-56  
by SAs CHARLES A. AUSTIN & [redacted] /bs dictated 2/13/63

b6  
b7c

Date February 4, 1963

[redacted]  
upon interview advised as follows:

He stated that he has known TONY BIERNAT since 1947 and has been associated with TONY in Lakeside Music Company, 5023 - 6th Avenue, Kenosha. He said that TONY handled music machines, and [redacted] He said that Lakeside Music Company is operated by TONY as owner and he is not aware that TONY's wife actually is a part owner, that it is not set up as a corporation and advised further that in the State of Wisconsin no license is required to operate.

[redacted] said that he, himself, operates his business under his own name and his wife, [redacted] He stated that all of the records with a few exceptions for TONY's machines were purchased from [redacted]

[redacted] where TONY had an open account and paid once a month. [redacted] said that TONY usually took care of paying his own bills and does not to his knowledge know of Mrs. BIERNAT handling any of the finances. [redacted] stated that [redacted]

[redacted] which is a business operated by [redacted] who recently lost her husband. [redacted] stated that he variously buys for TONY, [redacted] and himself.

[redacted] stated that the other employees who work for TONY are EDDIE GRIFFIN, who has a small number of machines of his own and handles service calls on TONY's route; JOE (POKER JOE) YUCAS, who takes phone calls at Lakeside and washes machines. [redacted] stated that from his own personal knowledge GRIFFIN is paid \$25 a week by TONY, and YUCAS gets \$15 per week. He said that he knows of no other income YUCAS might have. [redacted] stated that he is [redacted] by TONY. He said that he did not know what TONY drew from the business but understood that he gave his wife \$300 a month. He advised that TONY was moderately successful in the stock market and in recent years had made unknown profits on American Motors stock and Lycoming (Avco). He stated that TONY's business was done through the brokerage firm of Thomson and McKinnon, Kenosha National Bank Building, 57th Street. He stated further as to the business records relating to TONY's finances these were all in Mrs. BIERNAT's possession and that the actual Federal and State returns were handled by TONY's accountant, [redacted]

On 1/28/63 at Kenosha, Wisconsin File # MI 79-56

SAs [redacted] & CHARLES A. AUSTIN/ba Date dictated 1/30/63  
by [redacted]

He stated he even believed that [ ] had power to sign returns.

b6  
b7C

[ ] stated that TONY was originally from Chicago and to his knowledge has a mother, address and name unknown. He stated that TONY made many purchases of parts for machines from Wico Corporation, 2913 North Pulaski Road, Chicago, where he dealt with [ ]. He stated that he also purchased through [ ] with Empire Coin Machine Exchange, and Atlas distributors, also of Chicago. He stated that the bulk of TONY's route was in Kenosha, some in Kenosha County, one location at Winthrop Harbor, Illinois, and that TONY had 18 jukeboxes at Great Lakes, Illinois.

b6  
b7C

[ ] stated that TONY was not a person who had any specific routine during the day and would frequently come and go at various intervals. He said that on January 7, 1963, he, [ ] had come in at 12:30 PM and that TONY was then at the store. He stated that TONY did not seem upset about anything, that they discussed the few collections that [ ] had made that morning, amounting to approximately \$150 to \$200, on TONY's machines. [ ] stated that they were in the habit of collecting on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. He said that after checking in the money with TONY, he, TONY and BILL KORBEL, a long-time friend of TONY who was in the store when he had arrived at noon, left and went to Krok's Restaurant on Highway 32. He stated as best he could recollect this was shortly before one PM. He stated that he drove with TONY in the front and KORBEL in the back.

b6  
b7C

b6  
b7C

[ ] stated that just before he left TONY got a call from London Music House, Milwaukee, and believes he talked to a [ ] who wanted to send a mobile music unit to TONY for tryout and display purposes. TONY told [ ] that he didn't need it. [ ] stated that he bought some of his games from [ ] and TONY had bought some of his Seeburg machines from [ ].

He stated they drove out Route 32 and arrived at Krok's at approximately one PM. They ordered; TONY had hamburger; KORBEL had pork chops, and he had a small steak. All but KORBEL had two martinis each. He said that TONY did not seem perturbed, and the main topic of conversation was the previous phone call from London Music. He said while at Krok's they drank at the bar and ate in the dining room. [ ] did not know the waitress, stating that she was new there, but recalls talking to a [ ] (a truck operator)

b6  
b7C



and a [redacted] He said that KORBEL mentioned that he was leaving at 8:30 the next morning for Washington to see Senator NELSON take office and that KORBEL indicated that he would be at the office the morning early before leaving; that he was flying down. [redacted] stated that the only other people he recalled at Krok's were two men whose names he does not recall but knows that one is an elderly retired man from the Water Department and the other a contractor in Kenosha. [redacted] stated that he paid the bill, which came to approximately \$5, and they left at 1:30 PM.

b6  
b7C

b6  
b7C

He said they drove back to Lakeside, stopped at the store and TONY got out. He said this was approximately 1:45 PM and that he did not notice if anyone else was in the store. [redacted] and KORBEL then went to Mike's Barber Shop at 26th Avenue and 50th Street for haircuts, the appointments for which had been made earlier by KORBEL. He said this took approximately one hour, and they left placing the time at approximately 3:45 PM. He and KORBEL went to Budweiser Beer distributors, 19th and 55th Street, and got a clock for the girl who operates his answering service--Tribel Answering Service, Kenosha Bank Building. He stated that they drove back then to Sanders, 5115 - 7th Avenue, Kenosha, where he dropped KORBEL off, and he then walked over to his own car. He said this would be between 4:30 and 5:00 PM and that he arrived home at 5:30.

b6  
b7C

He stated that he was at home until 6:30 or 7:00 PM when he went out on a service call at Run-In Tavern, Silver Lake. He said he returned at 8:30 PM.

[redacted] stated the next he heard of TONY BIERNAT was when he received a phone call at approximately 9:00 or 9:30 the next morning from Mrs. BIERNAT asking him to go to the North Shore Railroad Station that TONY's car was parked there. He stated he did and at that time discovered that the keys to the car were missing inasmuch as the Kenosha Police were examining the car which bore blood stains. He said he went to the BIERNAT home and got a duplicate set of keys and returned to the railroad station and left the keys with the Police Department who are going to further examine the car. [redacted] stated that it was his opinion that TONY was still alive, and when asked further for the basis of this opinion said it was merely a hunch that he had.

b6  
b7C

MI 79-56

4

b6  
b7C

[redacted] provided the following information concerning himself: He stated he is 5'10½" tall, weighs 170 lbs., born [redacted] and constantly wears glasses. He said that he was arrested in 1942 in Illinois for a minor charge. He stated that he drives a 1963 Chrysler, white sedan, 1963 Wisconsin tags L29839 and that his wife drives a 1963 Thunderbird, green hardtop.

Lt. [ ] Kenosha Police Department, advised SA JOHN A. HOLTZMAN on February 4, 1963, that [ ] has a girl friend, [ ] who works at [ ] [ ] is extremely jealous of her, and it was suggested that perhaps BIERNAT had been playing around with this girl friend, and that [ ] might be responsible for BIERNAT's death based on jealousy.

b6  
b7C

On February 6, 1963, [ ] advised SA CHARLES A. AUSTIN that he had left his home at approximately 8:30 on the night of TONY BIERNAT's disappearance, January 7, 1963, and that he had a date with a girl he was reluctant to identify. He said that he is a married man and has been keeping company with this individual for quite some time and usually had dates with her out of town. He stated that she is employed as [ ]

b6  
b7C

[ ] and stated, "I might as well tell you her name as you will find out anyhow; [ ] He did not wish to provide any more information regarding this woman but did say that she is married.

[ ] further stated that [ ] a [ ] is an old acquaintance of TONY and that she also is married. He stated that he did not know the frequency or the extent of TONY's acquaintance with [ ]

b6  
b7C

February 13, 1963

[redacted] was interviewed at her home by SAs [redacted] and [redacted] at which time she furnished the following information:

She knew TONY BIERNAT fairly well because [redacted]

[redacted] and BIERNAT [redacted]

As a result of her employment at [redacted] she also met [redacted]

On January 7, 1963, the night BIERNAT was abducted, she was with [redacted] at Tony and Esther's in Union Grove, Wisconsin. She stated they stayed there until about one o'clock in the morning at which time she and [redacted] returned home, she being in an intoxicated condition.

She further advised that she sees [redacted] every night of the week except Saturday night. On Saturday nights, he usually stays home with his family.

In regards to [redacted] stated that [redacted] had told her shortly after BIERNAT was abducted that some men had asked to borrow \$400 from BIERNAT and that he had refused to lend them the money. [redacted] belief is that the attempt was made to borrow the money either on the Friday before the abduction or on the day of the abduction. [redacted] further related to [redacted] that these men were apparently very upset by BIERNAT's refusal to loan them the money. [redacted] further advised that [redacted] had seen BIERNAT twice on the day he was abducted, once in the morning at breakfast in My's Restaurant and again during the evening at which time he bought her a drink at Kroks. [redacted] herself saw BIERNAT on January 7, 1963, the day of the abduction, at My's Restaurant, at which time BIERNAT was having lunch. She did not speak to him nor did she note who he was with.

On January 29, 1963, the day after BIERNAT's body was found, [redacted] said that [redacted] had asked her to accompany her to Florida also and that as her part of the expenses she [redacted] was to pay for the gas. [redacted] was very puzzled as to where [redacted] got the money to go to Florida.

On 2/7/63 at Kenosha, Wisconsin File # MI 79-56  
by SA [redacted] &  
SA CHARLES A. AUSTIN /sbt Date dictated 2/12/63

2

MI 79-56

The following descriptive data was obtained as a result of observation and interview:

NAME

[REDACTED]

DOB

HEIGHT

5'2"

WEIGHT

108 lbs.

EMPLOYMENT

[REDACTED]

b6  
b7C

She expects to go to Key West Florida in March of 1963, for a vacation.

She stated she wished to be cooperative in this matter and if we wish to contact her further we can arrange an appointment by telephonically contacting her at [REDACTED] at work or at [REDACTED] her home phone number.

b6  
b7C

MI 79-56

RE: EDWARD JOHN GRIFFIN  
Business Associate

GRIFFIN is an associate of Victim in that he shared office space with Victim, both using [redacted] as [redacted]. GRIFFIN reportedly operated pinball machines while Victim operated juke boxes. They are thought to have had a mutual interest of some degree in the Victim's operations on the U. S. Naval Training Base, Great Lakes, Illinois, where GRIFFIN is reported to have an estimated 41 pinball machines. Information furnished by one [redacted] Victim is to the effect that Victim did not trust GRIFFIN or [redacted] per [redacted] [redacted] Kenosha County Sheriff's Office.

b6  
b7C

The following information was obtained by SA RICHARD C. THOMPSON prior to the time that active investigation was conducted in this matter. SA THOMPSON was at the Kenosha Police Department in a liaison capacity with officers of the Milwaukee Police Department: On January 11, 1963, EDWARD GRIFFIN said he was a close friend of BIERNAT and they were in business together, BIERNAT having a jukebox route and GRIFFIN a coin machine business route. Both had machines at Great Lakes Naval Training Station based on annual contracts issued every March 6 on the basis of bids. For the period July, 1962, to January 1, 1963, GRIFFIN was very ill and BIERNAT maintained his route for him.

b6  
b7C

He said that BIERNAT never mentioned receiving any threats, but he, GRIFFIN, had heard from others that [redacted] and two others had threatened him recently. He said that if BIERNAT had been threatened with robbery he would have given up his money readily because he has a heart condition.

Date 2/5/63

EDWARD JOHN GRIFFIN advised he resides at 1402 59th Street, Kenosha, and he was born on November 28, 1907 at Highforest, Minnesota.

GRIFFIN advised he has been acquainted with TONY BIERNAT for at least the past twenty years. He stated that for about the past twenty years he has owned and operated pinball machines in Kenosha and at the Great Lakes Naval Training Center at Great Lakes, Illinois. He stated he operates forty-one of these machines. He stated he operates his machines out of the Lakeside Music Company, which is owned by TONY BIERNAT. He advised he has also been employed on a part-time basis for BIERNAT during most of the past twenty years, which consisted of repairing machines, making collections and service calls. He stated that "POKER" JOE YUCAS, [redacted] and JOE BIERNAT, brother of TONY, operate out of the Lakeside Music Company and also are part-time employees.

b6  
b7C

He stated he feels that he was one of TONY BIERNAT's closest friends; in fact, when he became seriously ill with cancer last spring, he had asked TONY if he would be interested in buying him out if he did not recover, and TONY stated he would be interested. TONY arranged to pay him fifty dollars a week and to keep him on the payroll during the period of his illness when he would be unable to work. He stated his first serious operation was in July, 1962, and he was incapacitated until the day before TONY's disappearance. During his illness, TONY operated his pinball machines for him, and he did not sell out to TONY.

GRIFFIN stated he returned to work on January 7, 1963, working his route in Kenosha for only a portion of that day. He stated that on Tuesday morning, January 8, 1963, he went to Great Lakes to handle his machines there, and he returned to Kenosha at about noon that day. He stated he left Kenosha early that morning as was his custom and was not aware that BIERNAT had disappeared until his return when his wife told him the news.

GRIFFIN advised that he operates a 1959 green

On 1/31/63 at Kenosha, Wisconsin File # MI 79-56

by SAs CHARLES A. AUSTIN & [redacted] /eak Date dictated 2/1/63

b6  
b7C

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

MI 79-56

Chevrolet pickup truck, with the name of Lakeside Music Company on the side of the door, and that he was driving it that day. He stated that, when he learned of the circumstances of TONY's disappearance, he started driving roads and searching empty buildings in the rural area south of Kenosha, as well as the roads, looking for TONY. He stated that on the next afternoon he was in the Bong Air Force Base area searching roads and any abandoned buildings he saw for TONY. He advised he had even looked into the house, including the basement of the abandoned house where he read that TONY was later found.

He stated that he was at that house at about 4:00 PM, and that he had checked the upper floors first and the basement last, but he did not have a flashlight. He said the basement was so dark that he was unable to see anything but the bare outline of the rooms. He stated he did not see anything to indicate to him that TONY was there. He stated he was personally familiar with the Bong Air Force Base area in that he had often in the past picked berries there. He stated he was driving his Chevrolet pickup truck that day also.

GRIFFIN stated the last time he saw TONY was at the Lakeside Music Company at about 5:00 PM, January 7, 1963, and the only one he could recall who was there definitely was POKER JOE YUCAS but added there might have been others whom he cannot now recall. He added that usually there were friends of TONY who hung around his office at different times, and these included [redacted] for TONY, BILL KORBEL, friend, and other machine operators of the area.

b6  
b7c

GRIFFIN stated he was never approached by anyone at any time who wanted or demanded any part of his business. He stated he does not know if TONY was ever approached by anyone for part of his business but added that, because of his recent illness, he had no contact with TONY or the business regarding information relative to "anyone trying to get a part of TONY's business."

GRIFFIN advised he did recall that in about 1958 two men who were alleged to have come from Detroit were



MI 79-56

in Kenosha and attempting to organize the juke box and pinball machine operators in Kenosha. He stated he recalled that they were supposed to have an office in Kenosha on 6th Avenue above the Sterns Building. He stated it was his recollection that [redacted] and TONY SANDERS, now deceased, had complied with these men, and that TONY BIERNAT, [redacted] and (first name unknown) [redacted] all machine operators of Kenosha, had declined to comply. He stated he heard that these Detroit men had left the area shortly thereafter. He stated he had no further knowledge of this matter. He said he knew of no one who could be a suspect in this matter or who could shed any further light on it.

b6  
b7C

GRIFFIN stated that [redacted] a policeman from Chicago, Illinois, was in Kenosha this day attending the funeral of BIERNAT and stated that BIERNAT in the past had told him that he had been contacted by someone who wanted a piece of his business. He added he had no knowledge of this.

b6  
b7C

Date 2/7/63

EDWARD JOHN GRIFFIN, 1402 - 59th Street, advised he received a telephone call from an unknown party on Friday, February 1, 1963 at which time he was told there had been a meeting of juke box operators on the north side of Kenosha, Wisconsin. He stated it appears this meeting was held on Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday before he heard about the meeting.

Mr. GRIFFIN stated he was not told the location of the meeting place or the names of people who attended the meeting. He stated he was told the meeting was run by [redacted] Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, and that [redacted] made some comment about cutting the tavern operators out of the profits from juke boxes and that 10% would be taken off the "top." GRIFFIN had no additional information concerning this meeting and he was unable to furnish additional information concerning any possible reason for a meeting of juke box operators other than to state that all the operators are very scared.

b6  
b7C

Mr. GRIFFIN identified [redacted] who is said to have "Chicago connections." He stated he has told [redacted] about this meeting and at the time he told [redacted] about the meeting that Mrs. ANTHONY BIERNAT was present. He stated [redacted] reported this information to Deputy [redacted] Kenosha County Sheriff's Office.

b6  
b7C

Mr. GRIFFIN stated he recalls that LOUIS ALBAFONTI, Kenosha, Wisconsin, is very friendly with [redacted] and, in fact, he uses some of [redacted] machines.

b6  
b7C

On 2/4/63 at Kenosha, Wis. File # MI 79-56  
by SA [redacted]:  
SA JAMES H. BREWSTER:mg Date dictated 2/5/63

b6  
b7C

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

MI 79-56

RE: EDWARD J. GRIFFIN

---

[redacted] Credit Bureau, Kenosha, Wisconsin, advised SA [redacted] on February 2, 1963 that her records reflect the following concerning the above suspect: Residence 1402 59th Street, Kenosha, [redacted] former residences 6700 37th Street, 5802 20th Avenue and 6119 8th Avenue.

b6  
b7c

She further informed her records indicate GRIFFIN manages two apartment buildings located at 6119 8th Avenue and receives his own rent free for this service. She stated that in a credit report dated 1939 GRIFFIN was reported as employed by the Wisconsin Novelty Company, Kenosha, for the past three years, and that he was part-owner of that company. She stated her records on GRIFFIN dated back to 1936, and that GRIFFIN had been in the U. S. military service, branch not shown, and was apparently honorably discharged on April 30, 1943.

D February 12, 1963

On January 31, 1963 JOSEPH J. YUCAS was interviewed by SAs WARREN J. KENNEY and [redacted], and also Chief Investigator, [redacted] of the Kenosha Sheriff's Office, at which time he furnished the following information:

b6  
b7C

YUCAS furnished the information that he was born on September 10, 1890 and he currently lives at 922 49th Street in Kenosha. He advised that he is commonly known as "Poker Joe" YUCAS and he has worked for TONY BIERNAT since 1942. YUCAS stated that he works around the building making repairs at Lakeside Music Company and declined to disclose his rate of pay.

YUCAS could recall only one unusual incident concerning ANTHONY BIERNAT and this took place last spring when BIERNAT told him to be sure to lock both locks on the rear door. YUCAS advised that he had previously only locked one of the locks on the back door which contained two locks and BIERNAT did not relate his reason for telling him to lock both.

YUCAS stated that he recalls seeing [redacted] at Lakeside Music on two previous occasions last fall, however, he could not recall the exact dates. He does not recall any one else with [redacted] at the time, however, he would see men waiting out side on the sidewalk for [redacted] YUCAS does not know what conversations took place between BIERNAT and [redacted]

b6  
b7C

On January 7, 1963, the day on which BIERNAT was abducted, YUCAS recalled seeing him earlier in the day with WILLIE KORBEL. He does not recall the exact time this took place, however, he believes that they went to Bob's Keno Koffee Pot, 4194 7th Avenue and had something to eat. This was on a Monday and the special at the Koffee Pot for Monday was bean soup and BIERNAT and KORBEL often took advantage of the special. BIERNAT and KORBEL returned to Lakeside Music and left in separate cars. YUCAS feels that this could possibly have been around three o'clock in the afternoon. YUCAS again saw BIERNAT on the evening of January 7, 1963 at Lakeside Music, but he does not recall what time BIERNAT left. He feels it may have been around nine o'clock and

On 1/31/63 at Kenosha, Wisconsin File # MI 79-56  
by SA WARREN J. KENNEY & SA [redacted] /sbt Date dictated 2/8/63

b6  
b7C

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

2  
MI 79-56

that BIERNAT left with WILLIE KORBEL and again they left in separate cars although they usually left together. YUCAS related the following incident that took place on January 9, or 10, 1963, shortly after BIERNAT's disappearance:

He was walking down 7th Avenue near Lakeside Music when a car drove up on the sidewalk and attempted to run him down. Three men were in the car one in the front and two in the back. This was at about the intersection of 50th Street and 7th Avenue. Both the car and YUCAS were moving north on 7th Avenue. The car went down the street and turned around and drove past YUCAS a second time. According to YUCAS, no attempt was made to run him down on the second pass. YUCAS feels that the car was a late model Ford or Buick and the numbers on the license plate were 59700.

YUCAS viewed photographs of all suspects in the matter and, although he recognized some of the photographs as individuals he has seen in the city of Kenosha, he did not recognize any of them as ever having been with BIERNAT or as having been in Lakeside Music Company.

b6  
b7C

Concerning [redacted], who also worked for BIERNAT and who has some juke boxes of his own, YUCAS feels that [redacted] and BIERNAT got along very well. [redacted] BIERNAT, however, BIERNAT handled all of the book work.

Date January 22, 1963

b6  
b7C

[redacted]  
[redacted] furnished the following information:

b6  
b7C

ANTHONY BIERNAT is a long-time friend of his and a customer, and operates about 125 Seeburg phonographs in the vicinity of Kenosha, which he purchased from London Music Company. [redacted] said he has no specific information relative to BIERNAT's disappearance but did furnish the following information as being possibly significant.

About three months ago [redacted] of Kenosha came to London Music Company to buy Seeburg jukeboxes. He said that he was going to start a jukebox route in company with LOUIS GRECO, who was already a customer of [redacted] having purchased vending machines from them.

b6  
b7C

Prior to selling the jukeboxes, which [redacted] wanted, [redacted] said that he talked to BIERNAT about it because [redacted] was to be a competitor of BIERNAT, who was a long established customer of [redacted] and [redacted] felt that it was only right he should advise BIERNAT. He said he told BIERNAT that if [redacted] was going to buy machines anyway that he would sell him machines, but he did not want to do so without letting BIERNAT know about it.

b6  
b7C

At that time BIERNAT told him that he had been getting some pressure in connection with his business but did not specify the nature. [redacted] said he offered to help him in any way he could, but BIERNAT said that he had "friends too," and he wasn't worried. Thereafter, [redacted] did sell [redacted] three jukeboxes.

[redacted] said that during the above conversation with BIERNAT no names were mentioned nor was the source of his "pressure" mentioned by BIERNAT.

b6  
b7C

[redacted] advised that EDDIE GRIFFIN and a man named [redacted] (phonetic) were "friendly competitors of BIERNAT" and so far as he knew were not partners.

On 1/10/63 at Milwaukee, Wisconsin File # MI 79-56  
by SA JOHN A. HOLTZMAN/bs Date dictated 1/16/63

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

MI 79-56

JHG:bs

1

The following investigation was conducted by SAs ALBERT B. KNICKREHM and JOHN H. GASSAWAY:

At Milwaukee, Wisconsin:

[redacted] London Music Company, 3130 West Lisbon Avenue, Milwaukee, upon interview on February 4, 1963, advised that his company is the sole Wisconsin distributor for Seeburg Jukeboxes. He stated that ANTHONY BIERNAT bought Seeburg Jukeboxes from his company ever since BIERNAT has been an operator in Kenosha, Wisconsin, approximately seventeen years. He advised that BIERNAT was a cash customer, his credit was excellent, and he always paid his bills promptly. The balance owed the company at the present time by BIERNAT's firm is \$1950 representing sales to the company in December of 1962. [redacted] stated that BIERNAT was not a large operator but had a large amount of working capital and, hence, was able to pay cash for his purchases. He said that the only real account that BIERNAT had was the one at Great Lakes Naval Training Station at Great Lakes, Illinois, and that this was a particularly lucrative account. b6 b7C

[redacted] said that he only knew BIERNAT from a business standpoint and knows nothing about his possibly being a bookie or gambler in the Kenosha area. [redacted] stated that he himself has never been approached by any hoodlums, including [redacted] and [redacted] concerning buying into his business, and he knows of no other distributors of amusement machines or operators of such who have been approached. He advised that in November of 1962 [redacted] of Kenosha appeared at his place of business and purchased three Seeburg jukeboxes, which [redacted] said he planned to place in three locations run by relatives in Kenosha, one of which was Greco's Restaurant. He advised that [redacted] said he was just going into the jukebox business, made a down payment on each of the three jukeboxes, and the remainder was financed by the Reliable Finance Company, which is a company connected with London Music Company. b6 b7C

RE: JUKEBOX ACCOUNTS VICTIM

On January 27, 1963, Lt. [ ] Kenosha Police Department, said that [ ] allegedly told BIERNAT and [ ] that some Milwaukee people had been down and wanted to put jukeboxes in his place.

b6  
b7C

The Kenosha Police Department supplied a list of the known "Jukebox Installations" of the Victim:

(KENOSHA AREA)

- |                                |                              |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Sharkey's                   | 17. Chick's Bar              |
| 2. Willie's Club - 60th Street | 18. Eagles Club              |
| 3. Chet's Sports Bar           | 19. Bill O'Brien's           |
| 4. Rawlee's                    | 20. Wally & Ann's            |
| 5. Don's Bar, 63rd             | 21. Wonder Bar               |
| 6. Gino's Club                 | 22. Country Club - 22nd Ave. |
| 7. Mr. Z's                     | 23. Vagabond                 |
| 8. Flamingo                    | 24. Alibi                    |
| 9. Cozensa                     | 25. Bartley House            |
| 10. Carthage                   | 26. Play House               |
| 11. My Rest                    | 27. Asta's                   |
| 12. Buratti's Tap              | 28. Kenosha Yacht Club       |
| 13. Jim's (Durango)            | 29. Kelly's                  |
| 14. Dick's Derby               | 30. Anderson's 60th St.      |
| 15. Brittle's                  | 31. Mid-Town Tap             |
| 16. Peter Pan                  | 32. E & M Bar                |



MI 79-56

33. Newbauer 17th Ave.

34. Sheridan Lanes

35. Prairie Inn

36. Hi-Lo Club

37. Doll House

38. Spring Drive In

39. Peg & Harold's

40. Max Shore

41. Julie's

42. Nobby Lobby

43. Edgewater

44. Shamrock

45. Lake Mary Rest

46. Pasadena Garden

47. Smitty's 83 & 50

48. Town & Country

49. Fairview

50. Club 83

51. S & J Grill

52. Clark's Snack

53. Bill (Bassett)

54. Wayside Inn

55. Rock Lane Restaurant

56. Pink House

57. Lake George

58. Shore Gardens

GREAT LAKES INSTALLATIONS (Presumably  
building numbers)

1. 111

2. 1311

3. 2A

4. 110H

5. 82 Pool Hall

6. 82 Fountain

7. 209

8. 520

9. 711

10. 702

11. 161

12. 1111

13. 1311

14. 1411

15. Top Deck

16. Club 211

17. Cafeteria

18. Beer Bar

MI 79-56

The following contacts were made by SAS JOHN H. GASSAWAY and JOHN W. SCHALLER on January 30, 1963 at Kenosha, Wisconsin with negative results in development of information in this case:

MICKEY COVELLI, Gino's Tap,  
520 58th Street;

RAY ZUCCA, Mid-Town Tap,  
2114 52nd Street;

DICK RANDLE, Alibi Tavern,  
1323 50th Street.

b6  
b7C

Each of the above was shown photographs of [redacted] and [redacted] without an identification being made, each stating they had never been contacted for any purposes whatsoever by either of them.

RE: LADDIE HENRY STEINHOFF,  
Business Associate - Victim

Information available concerning the above-named individual from law enforcement officials, Kenosha, Wisconsin, furnished in the early stages of this investigation, was to the effect that STEINHOFF was in the juke box business and a competitor of the Victim; that he considered himself a larger operator than the Victim; when interviewed initially by police officials expressed the opinion that the motive for Victim's death was purely that of robbery since Victim was known to carry several hundred dollars in folding money with him at all times and enjoyed "flashing it" when making purchases.

Further, concerning this individual, JOHN W. REYNOLDS, Governor of Wisconsin and former Attorney General, under whom the Wisconsin State "John Doe Inquiry" was instituted during early 1962, telephonically advised SAC PAUL H. STODDARD, of the Milwaukee Division, on January 31, 1963, that STEINHOFF was a Kenosha juke box operator and had in years past lived on a farm located across the road and near the abandoned farm on the Bong Air Force Base in the basement of which the Victim's body had been recovered on January 28, 1963.

LADDIE HENRY STEINHOFF, 6725 35th Avenue, Kenosha, advised that he was born on December 13, 1911. He related that he had known TONY BIERNAT since about 1938. He related that he, STEINHOFF, is in the juke box business, and that he bought his first machine in about 1938. It was in this manner that he first became acquainted with BIERNAT. He stated that he has no direct connections with BIERNAT and considered him to be a friendly competitor. He stated he saw BIERNAT only infrequently and, although he cannot recall approximately how long it has been since he has seen BIERNAT, he stated it must have been as long ago as six or seven months.

STEINHOFF stated he has never been approached by anyone to sell all or part of his juke box business, and he informed he could not understand who BIERNAT would be approached by to sell part of his business because BIERNAT did not have a large enough business to make it worth while for anyone to resort to murder to gain his business. He also stated that BIERNAT had never discussed his, BIERNAT's, business and had never indicated anyone had approached him to buy the business.

STEINHOFF stated he had been born and raised on a farm which is located across the road and on the first farm north of the grave location. He left the farm in about 1928 to go to school, and his family disposed of the farm property in 1930 or 1931 following the death of his mother. He informed he has no suspects and no pertinent information concerning the abduction and subsequent murder of BIERNAT.

On 2/2/63 at Kenosha, Wisconsin File # MI 79-56  
by SAS JAMES H. BREWSTER & JOHN W. SCHALLER/ea Date dictated 2/1/63

MI 79-56

b6  
b7C

RE:

Information contained in the files of the Kenosha Police Department indicated that  may have information concerning the business activities of BERNAT.

Date 2/7/63

[redacted] advised he has known TONY BIERNAT for a number of years. He related that he has no information concerning the disappearance and subsequent murder of BIERNAT. He related that he knows that BIERNAT was a jukebox operator and he advised that he never heard from BIERNAT or anyone else up until the disappearance of BIERNAT that anyone was interested in taking over BIERNAT's business. He stated that he has no information concerning BIERNAT's personal life and never heard that he was interested in other women or that he gambled.

b6  
b7C

He was shown photographs of [redacted] and JOHN RIZZO and he informed he had seen these individuals at Greco's Restaurant, Kenosha. He informed he could not recall when he had seen these individuals there or the approximate date of the last time.

b6  
b7C

---

On 2/5/63 at Kenosha, Wis. File # MI 79-56  
by SA JOHN W. SCHALLER;  
SA JAMES H. BREWSTER:mg Date dictated 2/5/63

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

On January 30, 1963, United States Attorney JAMES B. BRENNAN, Milwaukee, informed Assistant Special Agent in Charge JAMES T. MORELAND that one [redacted] also known as [redacted]

[redacted] telephone [redacted] informed as follows:

b6  
b7C

He owed TONY BIERNAT some money on a note which he paid after BIERNAT disappeared. BRENNAN did not know to whom the money was paid or the significance. [redacted] told BRENNAN that BIERNAT was definitely not killed because of any muscling activity into the jukebox industry but was killed because he was an informant or was about to inform on someone. According to Mr. BRENNAN, [redacted] was quite definite concerning this information and indicated he had first-hand knowledge.

b6  
b7C

Do February 7, 1963

[redacted] when interviewed at his request, stated that [redacted] and resides at [redacted] stated that he and his wife, [redacted] on [redacted] there was a jukebox and a pinball machine in the tavern, both owned by Lakeside Music of Kenosha. [redacted] stated that [redacted]

b6  
b7C

He stated, however, that [redacted]

[redacted] in the presence of [redacted]

[redacted] stated as best he can recall, [redacted]

[redacted] stated that on about [redacted] to ANTHONY BIERNAT and [redacted] that he wasn't getting good service as far as the records for the jukebox was concerned and [redacted] and, although BIERNAT and [redacted] were unhappy about his decision to replace their machines, BIERNAT merely stated that he would try to see that he got a better selection of records.

b6  
b7C

[redacted] advised that on January 10, 1963, which was several days after the disappearance of BIERNAT, [redacted] made a routine check of the machines at [redacted] and [redacted]

b6  
b7C

[redacted] stated at this point [redacted]

On 1/30/63 at Kenosha, Wisconsin File # MI 79-56

by SAs CHARLES A. AUSTIN and WARREN J. Date dictated 2/4/63  
KENNEY

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.



[redacted] stated that on the same day, January 10, 1963, he [redacted] ANTHONY J. BIERNAT on [redacted] BIERNAT

b6  
b7C

[redacted] stated that [redacted] to [redacted] and [redacted]

[redacted] stated now that it appears that BIERNAT was possibly murdered. he was wondering whether or not he had done the right thing [redacted] to [redacted] and was wondering whether or not Mrs. BIERNAT ever got the money.

b6  
b7C

[redacted] stated that he knows of no suspects in connection with the death of BIERNAT but he observed that [redacted] appears to be "happy" and in his way of thinking stands to gain from the death of BIERNAT.

b6  
b7C

[redacted] stated that he distrusts all of the members of the Kenosha Police Department and feels that information that he previously furnished to the Department was made available to unauthorized individuals. [redacted] stated that there is gambling going on at Chicks Bar on 58th Avenue and that an individual known only to him as [redacted] (Phonetic) is also a known gambler in Kenosha. [redacted] stated that there is a house of prostitution operating in the rear of the Crosgrove Beauty Service, 1321 63rd Street and that some of the prostitutes are Negroes. [redacted] states that he feels that the top man in the Chicago "syndicate" was a man known to him as [redacted] and that he believed that [redacted] was associated with [redacted] [redacted] named [redacted]. He stated that [redacted] office telephone is [redacted] in Chicago, Illinois.

b6  
b7C

[redacted] stated that he was interested in raising more capital to buy another tavern in Kenosha and in view of his inability to raise funds locally that he contemplated talking to [redacted] with the hope of raising \$5,000 and was told by an individual whose name he will not reveal. that the contact should be made through attorney [redacted]

On January 21, 1963, MI T-1 furnished the following information:

Informant in an attempt to locate BILL KORBEL of Kenosha talked to his mother in his absence, and she told informant that on the morning of January 8, 1963, KORBEL had left for Madison, Wisconsin, to catch a plane. On that morning she received a phone call from STAN MILLER, a former jukebox operator and associate of BERNAT, who wanted to find KORBEL and who told Mrs. KORBEL that he, BILL, ought to stay around as the police would want to talk to him. Informant raised the question as to how STAN MILLER would know this on the morning of January 8.

Date February 1, 1963

STANLEY MILLER, 6206 - 64th Street, Kenosha, Wisconsin, refused interview by two Agents but stated that he would talk to one Agent alone. He thereafter was interviewed at his residence. He said that on the following day he was moving to Route 1, Box 881, Kenosha, Wisconsin, and would have a phone listed in his wife's name, which could be obtained from the operator as the number had not yet been assigned.

MILLER stated as follows:

He grew up in Kenosha and in 1935 he was operating jukeboxes and coin machines when he met ANTHONY J. BIERNAT, whom he referred to as TONY, in a factory of the Buckley Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Illinois. He offered TONY a job, and TONY accepted and worked as a mechanic until 1941 when MILLER went into the Army, Army Serial Number 36292113. When he left for Service he sold his business to TONY "on the cuff." When he returned from Service in 1945, TONY had deposited sufficient money to pay for the business in a bank and therewith paid MILLER the purchase price. Basically, the business consisted of the business operated by TONY until his death--except for certain modifications that came through the years.

Upon his return from Service, MILLER started selling coin operated machines and held distributorships from the Williams Company and the Bally Company, both of Chicago. He operated as a coin machine dealer until about 1950 during which time TONY continued operation of jukeboxes.

In 1950, MILLER ran a horse book in Kenosha as a partner of TOM WILLIAMS, now deceased, of Illinois. MILLER did not know whether WILLIAMS was in any way connected with a criminal syndicate but the book came under scrutiny of the Kefauver Committee and was raided. In fact, it was pretty well chopped up during the raid, and it went out of business. MILLER paid a \$300 fine following his arrest.

During operation of the book, MILLER had as doorman ALBERT ALBANA, also known as CADILLAC AL, whom he had known since 1933

---

On 1/30/63 at Kenosha, Wisconsin File # MI 79-56  
by SA RICHARD C. THOMPSON/bc Date dictated 1/30/63

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

or 1934 when ALBANA was a bootlegger. MILLER characterized ALBANA as a "gutless" person. He said he did not believe that ALBANA had the courage to kill anybody.

After closing of the book in about 1951, MILLER went to selling cars, which he bought at auctions and elsewhere. He worked for himself, and from 1951 until the present car sales have been his sole occupation. Six or eight months ago MILLER had an operation at Madison, Wisconsin, and was inactive for a time. In fact, he has practically been out of the car business of late, although he still holds a license. He went to several auctions recently but didn't buy any cars because they were of such poor quality.

MILLER considered himself one of TONY's closest friends. He frequently went to the Lakeside Office and was in frequent contact with TONY. He said that he knew that TONY had no jukeboxes located in Illinois except those at Great Lakes Naval Training Station and a couple at the Doll House, which is a tavern operated by a man named MILLER (no relation). TONY has had jukeboxes there for about twenty years.

Sometime prior to Thanksgiving, 1962, MILLER was at the Lakeside office sleeping on a cot. TONY woke him up and took him to the bar known as Polonia Hall. There, TONY said that two men had come into the Lakeside office while MILLER was sleeping and had wanted to buy one-half of TONY's business. TONY did not know who the men were. MILLER asked TONY if he had been threatened, but TONY said he had not. TONY said he had declined to sell because his business was only enough to make a living as it was. MILLER said he recalled nothing further about this conversation, and he denied that he overheard the talk between TONY and the two men in the Lakeside office.

On the following day TONY told MILLER that he found out that one of the men previously mentioned was from Kansas City and the other was from Milwaukee.

Sometime later, probably after Thanksgiving, TONY told MILLER that the same two men had come back. In fact, TONY said that the mafia had been in to see him again. MILLER denied that TONY elaborated on this or that MILLER asked any questions of TONY about the situation. TONY did not ask MILLER's advice. TONY did not seem scared.

MILLER said that he was never in the Lakeside shop when [redacted] came in. He also denied that he ever heard [redacted] say to TONY, "You can't fight the Navy" or any similar expression. MILLER said that TONY did not tell him that [redacted] had introduced the two men nor did TONY tell MILLER that [redacted] had been around concerning TONY's jukebox business. However, MILLER heard "on the street" that [redacted] had been around to see TONY with a view to buying into the business, but then he had also heard that either [redacted] or the two men, referred to above, had asked other jukebox operators about buying into their businesses. He said he didn't know where he heard these things or from whom he had heard them or to whom what jukebox operators the information referred.

b6  
b7C

MILLER said that TONY was on good terms with all of the jukebox operators in Kenosha.

MILLER said he had no idea who had killed TONY, and he declined to voice any suspicions in the matter. He said that at about 3:30 PM on January 7, 1963, he went to the Lakeside office and found TONY there. TONY wanted MILLER to go out and drink some German beer, but MILLER didn't go with him. MILLER left at about 4:30 PM, and TONY was still at the Lakeside office then. While they were together that afternoon they had talked about some rugs. MILLER had bought a rug wholesale, and TONY was interested in getting a rug at the same price. In fact, TONY and MILLER had agreed that MILLER would come over to TONY's house on the morning of January 8, 1963, to take some measurements.

At 9:10 PM, on January 7, 1963, TONY called MILLER at the latter's home and said that MILLER should not come over at nine AM the next morning because he didn't want to buy a rug. He simply said he had changed his mind and he gave no reason for the change.

b6  
b7C

On the morning of January 8, 1963, MILLER went to the Lakeside office and was there when Mrs. BIERNAT telephone at perhaps nine AM. MILLER was not sure of the time. He said he did not remember whether he answered the phone or whether [redacted] answered it. Anyway, Mrs. BIERNAT said something had happened to TONY and that his car was at the North Shore Depot. Thereafter, MILLER and [redacted] decided to go to look at the car and they did. They found two police officers known to MILLER as [redacted] and [redacted] at the car. MILLER and [redacted] then went to the BIERNAT house.

Mrs. BIERNAT said that TONY had not been home all night. MILLER and [ ] then went back to the car and thereafter returned to the Lakeside office. At the Lakeside office MILLER called [ ] He was actually trying to get hold of BILL KORBEL, friend of TONY. [ ] said that BILL had gone to Madison in order to fly to Washington. She did not have his number in Madison. MILLER made this call because he heard somewhere (he could not recall where) that KORBEL and TONY had been seen together at the North Shore Depot on the previous evening.

b6  
b7C

Just before the call to [ ] or just following it (he could not remember which), the Kenosha Police Department called the Lakeside office. MILLER talked to Chief of Police STANLEY HAUKEDAH, who was interested in finding out how to reach BILL KORBEL. MILLER pulled open a drawer and observed a Madison, Wisconsin, phone number for KORBEL, and he gave this to Chief HAUKEDAH.

b6  
b7C

MILLER said he had no other information concerning the activities of TONY just prior to his disappearance or the events just following his disappearance.

Concerning his knowledge of JOHN CHARLES RIZZO, MILLER stated that he met him in 1948 or 1949 at the Flamingo in Kenosha and played gin rummy with him. RIZZO used to come in with JIM BUCKLEY, who operated a gravel pit in Milwaukee but who went broke in connection with the development of Bong AFB. RIZZO was running a gambling game at that time as he invited a number of people to come to shoot craps. MILLER said he never went, but he believed the game was located next to Greco's Restaurant.

MILLER said he had known [ ] since they were kids. He said he believed that RIZZO and [ ] were together in the crap game mentioned above in 1948 or 1949 and since that time. MILLER said that [ ] had cigarette machines in those days. He denied any knowledge that [ ] had jukeboxes now or at any time.

b6  
b7C

MILLER said that ALBERT ALBANA, also known as CADILLAC AL, was said to have worked as a doorman for RIZZO and [ ] (phonetic) was said about a year ago to work at the joint operated by RIZZO and [ ] Some years ago [ ]

b6  
b7C

allegedly worked there. (FNU) [ ] also allegedly worked there, but MILLER did not know whether this was [ ] or another [ ] whose first name he could not remember.

b6  
b7C

MILLER never heard that FRANK BALISTRIERI or other Milwaukee interests were in partnership with RIZZO and [ ] in the gambling venture in Kenosha.

b6  
b7C

MILLER said that he was personally acquainted with [ ] and plays golf with him. He said that [ ] used to operate jukeboxes and pinball machines but got rid of them five or more years ago. [ ]

[ ] still lives in Waukegan but now allegedly works for [ ] MILLER also heard that [ ] which has headquarters in Milwaukee. [ ] has no Kenosha connections to MILLER's knowledge.

MILLER denied buying out the jukebox of [ ]

b6  
b7C

MILLER said that TONY had loaned him money without making a note for the same. MILLER didn't want to say how much money was thus loaned but said it was not very much.

MI T-1 advised on January 22, 1963, that because of the BIERNAT case he commenced a little investigation of the jukebox business with the following results:

Pioneer Distributing, located at about 36th and Fond du Lac, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is the successor to the business operated by HERMAN PASTER, now deceased. [redacted] of PASTER, took care of PASTER's Milwaukee interests. He is now [redacted]

[redacted] The man who actually runs the company is [redacted] who came here from [redacted]

[redacted] An [redacted] is [redacted] who is a resident of Illinois and who with [redacted] deceased, owned Atlas Distributors in Chicago and had an interest in World Wide Distributors in Chicago, an alleged hoodlum outfit. In addition, [redacted]

b6  
b7C  
b7D

Informant said that Atlas Distributors sold out to Automatic Canteen, a big outfit headed by some big names. This firm is alleged to be above board. One of its directors is a man named [redacted] (phonetic) who was formerly on the Chicago Crime Commission and who will allegedly help in every way to fight the hoodlum interests. Automatic Canteen also bought out Rowe Vending.

World Wide Distributors hired some of the employees of Atlas and [redacted] has used World Wide as a credit reference. Informant believes that Superior Finance was active in financing in the jukebox field.

b6  
b7C  
b7D

Informant said that he talked with [redacted] and also called [redacted] long distance and tried to pry out of them the identities of all the stockholders of Pioneer Distributors. He did not receive a satisfactory answer and intends to continue to check this as he feels that perhaps FRANK BALISTRERI is an interested party. He has no specific information on which to base this. He said, however, that Pioneer handles AMI Machines and that AMI has been a kind of football for the hoodlum business world.

Informant pointed out that the hoodlum interests are definitely concerned with the jukebox business and are suspected of enlarging their sphere of influence in that field. He said he thought this might be significant with reference to BIERNAT's disappearance. He pointed out that Pioneer Distributors now appears to be basically Chicago owned and he told of information received by



him from the Special Assignment Squad or Scotland Yard Detail of the Chicago Police Department concerning jukebox operations in the past. He said that a Jew named [redacted] (or something similar) established a string of jukeboxes in the Chicago area and was in conflict with FELIX ALDERISIO, MARSHALL CAIFANO and OBBIE FRABOTTA, all hoods. [redacted] allegedly offered two men named POWERS and MC NALLY a lot of money to kill ALDERISIO, etal, but something went wrong and POWERS and MC NALLY were both murdered. [redacted] left Chicago and went to California where the Chicago Police Department sent a representative to interview him. ALDERISIO then took over [redacted] jukebox business.

b6  
b7C  
b7D

Deputy Sheriff [redacted] of the Kenosha County Sheriff's Department, advised SA JOHN A. HOLTZMAN on February 2, 1963, that one [redacted] who was prominently mentioned in printed report the McClellan Committee, had come to Kenosha a couple of years ago to try and muscle into the jukebox business but that TONY BIERNAT had "put the kibosh" on his efforts.

b6  
b7C

BIERNAT: PERSONAL BACKGROUND

Date February 5, 1963

Mr. JOSEPH BIERNAT, 3526 - 10th Avenue, Kenosha, Wisconsin, upon interview advised that he is a brother of ANTHONY BIERNAT. He advised that his family is of Polish descent and that their last name has always been BIERNAT as far as he knows. By way of background he stated that his brother, TONY, worked for the Buckley Manufacturing Company of Chicago in that city and in Florida from 1932 to 1937 as a repairman for "digger machines" manufactured and distributed by that company. He said that these were coin operated machines of chance, which were popular at that time. He advised that in about 1937 STANLEY MILLER of Kenosha, Wisconsin, induced TONY to come to Kenosha as a repairman on MILLER's jukeboxes and other vending machines he had in that area. He advised that TONY worked for STANLEY MILLER until the latter went into the United States Army in about 1944 at which time MILLER turned over to TONY the jukebox business, and in return for this TONY BIERNAT took care of STANLEY MILLER's pinball business while the latter was in the Army. JOE BIERNAT said that he came to Kenosha in about 1940 and worked for STANLEY MILLER and TONY BIERNAT as a repairman on a part-time basis until about 1950 when he quit for a full-time job at the Mac-White Company in Kenosha where he is presently employed.

JOE stated that he noticed that his brother, TONY, was drinking rather heavily for at least a month prior to his disappearance. He said that up to then TONY had only taken a drink from time to time, but during this period he seemed to stop very often in taverns and gulp down two or three drinks at a time as if something were worrying him. He said that TONY never said anything to him of ever being contacted by any individuals relative to buying into or taking over his business. He said that this was very possibly due to the fact that JOE's wife was seriously ill in the fall of 1962 and died on November 28, of last year, and TONY may not have wanted to worry his brother as he had enough on his mind. JOE said that he did recall that on Saturday, January 5, 1963, he was riding in the car with his brother, TONY, and the latter made the following remark to him: "I wish I could sell out the business," but he said nothing more concerning this.

JOE said that on Monday night, January 7, 1963, he dropped by his brother's place of business in Kenosha at about nine PM, just to say hello. He stated that TONY BIERNAT was talking on the

On 2/1/63 at Kenosha, Wisconsin File # MI 79-56  
by SA JOHN H. GASSAWAY/bs Date dictated 2/4/63

MI 79-56

2

phone at that time so he, JOE, just waved to him and told TONY that he would see him the next day. He said that he has no idea where his brother could have been between seven PM and nine PM that night, and upon being shown photographs stated that he has never seen [ ] or [ ]. He further advised that he is acquainted with DOMINIC PRINCIPE as he has seen the latter around Kenosha, Wisconsin, but knows nothing concerning him. [ ] said that he knew very little concerning his brother's business affairs inasmuch as he has not worked for the company for at least twelve years and was out of touch with him on these affairs.

b6  
b7C

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 31, 1963

[redacted] advised that he knew ANTHONY BIERNAT for a period of approximately twenty years, mostly in their social activities at the Kenosha [redacted]

He said that in the spring of 1961 [redacted]

[redacted] stated that in late September or October he was stopped by ANTHONY BIERNAT on the sidewalk in front of the building which TONY had just bought and which he was renovating. BIERNAT inquired of [redacted] as to whether or not anything could be done to find out something about a [redacted] and a [redacted] two individuals from outside of Kenosha. BIERNAT told [redacted] that these two individuals had contacted him with [redacted] of Kenosha about buying his business or getting an interest in it, and so he would like to find out something about these people. [redacted] stated that he told BIERNAT that if the latter desired to know something about these men whom BIERNAT considered to be hoodlums that [redacted] could make an appointment with the Resident Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Kenosha and TONY could talk to him. BIERNAT told [redacted] that he would make a decision in the near future as to whether or not he wanted to talk to Special Agent WILLIAM J. HIGGINS, Jr., the Kenosha Resident Agent.

b6  
b7C

[redacted] said that a few days later BIERNAT told him that he did not desire to talk to SA HIGGINS as there was actually nothing to the matter as far as he knew at that time. He stated that BIERNAT never discussed again his having been contacted by these individuals.

b6  
b7C

[redacted] stated that he had not seen TONY BIERNAT since the first part of December, 1962, and was not one of the individuals who dropped into Victim's place of business in Kenosha. He said that as far as he knew BIERNAT was a good man, well liked; his habits were good, and he knew nothing concerning any hoodlum connections on the part of BIERNAT. He advised that Victim had a habit of carrying a rather large sum of money in bills in his pocket and paying for drinks, etc., with this money but did not necessarily flash it to any great extent.

b6  
b7C

On 1/29/63 at Kenosha, Wisconsin File # MI 79-56

by SA JOHN H. GASSAWAY/bs Date dictated 1/30/63

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 31, 1963

[redacted]  
[redacted] upon interview advised that he has been acquainted with ANTHONY BIERNAT and his entire family for at least twenty years and [redacted]

[redacted] He has associated with the entire family socially, particularly at [redacted] He advised that [redacted]  
[redacted]

b6  
b7C

[redacted] said that approximately two months ago, around the latter part of November, BIERNAT told him, "The hoods are trying to buy me out." He elaborated by saying that [redacted] [redacted] had brought two hoods into his establishment, one from Kansas City and one from Milwaukee, and that these two individuals talked to him about coming into his business or buying the business out. BIERNAT said that he told them that he couldn't stop them from coming into Kenosha as it was a free country, but he wouldn't sell his business or any part of it to anyone as he had been building it up for 25 years. [redacted] said that Victim made light of this incident, but after this he wasn't as carefree as he was before, and for the last three weeks before his disappearance he drank rather heavily. He said in connection with the above incident that STANLEY MILLER recently told him that he was at BIERNAT's place of business one evening when [redacted] returned to see BIERNAT and made the remark to him, "You can't fight the whole Navy."

b6  
b7C

In regards to Monday, January 7, 1963, the evening that TONY BIERNAT disappeared, [redacted] stated that he went to BIERNAT's business place at 5023 - 7th Avenue, Kenosha, around [redacted] and that TONY BIERNAT was not there at that time. WILLIAM KORBEL, [redacted] and POKER JOE YUCCA were there. At around 8:50 PM, TONY BIERNAT came in, and around nine [redacted] called STANLEY MILLER and wanted to know why he hadn't showed up for the bull session. Around 9:20 PM, WILLIAM KORBEL and TONY BIERNAT left the place to get coffee and then a newspaper. [redacted] understood that they were going to drive in TONY BIERNAT's Buick to the North Shore Station to get coffee and a paper. [redacted] stated that [redacted]

b6  
b7C

On 1/29/63 at Kenosha, Wisconsin File # MI 79-56  
by SA JOHN H. GASSAWAY/bs Date dictated 1/30/63

[ ] and KORBEL's car was still in front of the office at that time. He figured from this that KORBEL and BIERNAT had gone to the North Shore station together but afterwards found out that the two of them had gone to the Coffee Cup for coffee and then came back, got their respective cars and went to the North Shore Depot separately. He said that BIERNAT did not appear worried that last Monday night but was very quiet and had little to say.

b6  
b7C

In regards to his business affairs, [ ] said that he knew very little concerning them except that BIERNAT purchased his jukeboxes from the London Company on West Lisbon Avenue in Milwaukee and most of them were paid for. He probably had an income of around \$12,000 a year. He stated that in July of 1962 BIERNAT purchased the building in which his business is now located inasmuch as the building he was formerly in was being torn down. He paid \$8500 for the property and owes approximately \$6000 to the Kenosha National Bank on this property. He also bought on a Purchase Contract in August of 1962 the barber shop to the north of his business, and with the signing of the contract BIERNAT paid \$2500 down and remaining money was to be paid when the barber retires and moves out of the building, which was to take place in approximately six months. He said that BIERNAT paid for most of his purchases in cash and carried around \$200 to \$300 in his trousers pocket at all times. He had a tendency to flash these bills when paying for some purchase. He said that he considers Victim to be an extremely nice individual, well liked by everyone and a person who had no enemies.

b6  
b7C

[ ] also said that he has heard in the past few weeks that the same two hoodlums from out of town had visited 15 to 20 places where TONY BIERNAT had his jukebox machines and had tried to induce the owners to put in their machines.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 31, 1963

[redacted]  
[redacted]  
[redacted] upon interview advised that he has known  
Victim since 1948 [redacted]  
[redacted]

BIERNAT's business establishment. He said that in about September or October, 1962, TONY BIERNAT mentioned that [redacted] from Kansas City was brought into his establishment by [redacted] and there was another man with [redacted]. TONY said that these individuals wanted to get a cut or interest in his business, and TONY made the remark, "The mafia wants to move into Kenosha." He said that during the conversation he learned that [redacted] had bought ten Seeburg jukeboxes and was going into a business handling all types of vending machines. During the conversation, [redacted] told BIERNAT that he was going to contact some of the latter's customers and try to get them away from him.

b6  
b7C

[redacted] further advised that a few weeks later TONY told him that a follow-up visit was made to him by [redacted] and another man whom he did not identify. He said that he learned that these men contacted Gino's Tavern at 518 - 58th Street and the Mid-Town Tap on 52nd Street and tried to get these individuals to take out BIERNAT's jukeboxes and put in theirs but were unsuccessful in doing this. He said that [redacted] at Gino's Tap and [redacted]

b6  
b7C

[redacted] or [redacted] at Mid-Town Tap were the ones contacted. BIERNAT later told [redacted] that these men were unsuccessful in getting any of his accounts except Greco's Restaurant and LaStrada Tavern, which is run by [redacted]. He said that [redacted] put his machines in those places and that [redacted] and an [redacted]

He advised that BIERNAT told him during the first conversation regarding his being contacted by these hoodlums that they would probably call on him, [redacted] but that they never did contact him at all. [redacted] pointed out that [redacted]

b6  
b7C

[redacted] and has no contacts with taverns or places of that nature.

On 1/30/63 at Kenosha, Wisconsin File # MI 79-56

by SAs JOHN W. SCHALLER & JOHN H. GASSAWAY/bs Date dictated 1/30/63



He said that for a period during the Christmas holidays TONY BIERNAT was drinking rather heavily, and he mentioned to [redacted] in a joking manner that [redacted] [redacted] said that although he seemed to be kidding about this he believes that BIERNAT was actually serious concerning it.

b6  
b7C

In regards to Monday, January 7, 1963, [redacted] said that he did not see ANTHONY BIERNAT that day and that on that night at 7:20 PM he got in his car and started to drive to the North Shore station to get a newspaper. On his way he stopped at the Crosstown Motors at 75th and 40th and induced the owner, [redacted] to drive over to the station in his, [redacted] car and get his paper for him. He said that while [redacted] was gone he made a telephone call to the Lakeside Music Company, and JOE YUCCA answered the phone. He asked for TONY but was told that he was not there. He advised that when [redacted] returned with the newspaper he, [redacted] returned to his home, and this was around eight PM, not going out the rest of the night. He advised that the next morning [redacted]

b6  
b7C

[redacted] called him around eleven AM and said something had happened to TONY BIERNAT at the North Shore Station, and this was the first he knew of it. He also stated that the vending machine company operated by [redacted] is known as the "Keno Vending Company."

[redacted] said as far as he knew BIERNAT had no enemies whatsoever and was very kind-hearted and lent money to many individuals when they needed it. He stated that Victim usually carried around \$200 to \$300 in cash in his trousers pocket but that he understood that BIERNAT always collected on his jukebox route on Mondays and would have a lot of money with him on Monday nights.

b6  
b7C

He said that in talking to TONY BIERNAT about these hoodlums having contacted him and wanting to "muscle in" on his business, he gathered the impression that TONY had discussed the matter with Chief of Police STANLEY G. HAUKE DAHL, but he did not know this for certain.

**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

Date 2/5/63

[redacted] advised he had known TONY BIERNAT for eight years. [redacted]

He related that other close friends of BIERNAT are WILLIAM KORBEL, STANLEY MILLER and [redacted]

[redacted] related that BERNAT told him some time ago that in November, 1962 he, BERNAT, had been talked to by three men about his going into partnership with them and expanding. TONY stated he told these men that he was not interested in this, and he did not want to expand. [redacted] advised TONY may have mentioned all of their names, but all he can now recall was that one was [redacted]. He stated he also recalled that one of the men was from Kansas City and one was from Cudahy, Wisconsin. Sometime after BERNAT mentioned this to [redacted] and [redacted] [redacted] were talking when the story was again repeated. [redacted] told BERNAT that he should go to the Chief of Police with this information. [redacted] related he did not know if BERNAT had.

[ ] related he believes a second contact was made with BERNAT along this line because some time later STANLEY MILLER told him, [ ], that he had been in BERNAT's office when a man came in. MILLER stated he was lying on the couch and made believe he was asleep. MILLER stated to [ ] that he overheard the man tell TONY, "You can't beat the Army and Navy." [ ] advised he cannot recall if MILLER had told him the name of the man or not. He advised that, if MILLER had mentioned the name of the man, he has now forgotten it.

\_\_\_\_\_ stated he believes that it was about in December of 1962 when one night he was in BIERNAT's office. \_\_\_\_\_ and BIERNAT had been out to dinner and were continuing in the office a conversation that had apparently started when they were eating. The name of "POPEYE" PRINCIPE was mentioned, and \_\_\_\_\_ happened to look out the window and saw PRINCIPE drive by. He was driving a light colored Ford with Illinois license plates. \_\_\_\_\_ recalled that, in a kidding manner, he mentioned that \_\_\_\_\_

On 1/31/63 at Kenosha, Wisconsin File # MI 79-56

**SAS JOHN W. SCHALLER & JOHN H. GASSAWAY/eak** Date dictated **2/1/63**

MI 79-56

[ ] He stated he thought nothing of this until BIERNAT had disappeared. When this happened, he recalled the incident to [ ] and asked him about it. [ ] told [ ] to "forget it," explaining that PRINCIPE had at the time been interested in going into the juke box business but had decided against it.

b6  
b7C

[ ] stated that, following the move of BIERNAT to his new location, BIERNAT always wanted to be sure that the back door was locked. [ ] stated he could not be certain if TONY was afraid of anything or if it was just that his office was in a new location. He also stated that for about two weeks before Christmas, TONY was drinking more than usual. He stated this had been pointed out to him both by his, [ ] and by STANLEY MILLER.

b6  
b7C

He related that he knew of nothing in the personal life of BIERNAT which would lead to his disappearance and murder. He advised he did not know that TONY would visit prostitutes in Milwaukee.

He also advised that the last time he saw BIERNAT was on January 7, 1963 in TONY's office between 12:05 and 12:20 PM. At this time, BIERNAT and [ ] were together.

b6  
b7C

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date February 1, 1963

[redacted] and [redacted] advised that he considers himself to be a very close personal friend of TONY BIERNAT. He informed that he first met TONY in about 1937 or 1938 when TONY arrived in Kenosha from Chicago. He stated that it was his recollection that TONY BIERNAT was brought to Kenosha from Chicago by STANLEY MILLER, who was a pinball machine operator. TONY at this time had been employed in Chicago working as a mechanic on pinball machines. After arriving in Kenosha, TONY worked for STANLEY MILLER up until the time that MILLER entered military service. At that time he took over the operations of MILLER. When MILLER was not anxious to continue in that field he sold out to TONY. b6 b7C

[redacted] advised that BIERNAT told him that sometime in about November, 1962, that [redacted] and [redacted] stopped at TONY's place and asked if he wanted to go with him in an organization. TONY told [redacted] that he told them he wanted to stay alone and didn't want to enlarge any. [redacted] continued by stating that BIERNAT did not appear to be nervous or upset over this. He did advise, however, that TONY BIERNAT recently always wanted the back door to his establishment locked, and this indicated to [redacted] that he possibly had become recently frightened. b6 b7C

[redacted] advised that he is not acquainted with [redacted] but knows [redacted] and a couple of years ago met [redacted] at the Tuckaway Country Club in Milwaukee. b6 b7C

Following the information that [redacted] received from BIERNAT concerning the contact on the part of [redacted] and [redacted] suggested to TONY that [redacted] Chief of Police STAN HAUKE DAHL in Kenosha. [redacted] stated that he never asked BIERNAT if he had told Chief HAUKE DAHL about this contact, but the day following BIERNAT's disappearance [redacted] talked to Chief HAUKE DAHL [redacted] BIERNAT [redacted] Chief HAUKE DAHL stated that BIERNAT had not. b6 b7C

He advised that [redacted] TONY BIERNAT, [redacted] He informed that [redacted] but that in 1962 he did not [redacted]

On 1/30/63 at Kenosha, Wisconsin File # MI 79-56

b7c SAs JOHN W. SCHALLER & JOHN H. GASSAWAY/bs Date dictated 1/30/63

accompany BIERNAT on this trip. In 1961 he and BIERNAT took the trip together. In 1960 [ ] went to

[ ] He informed that on these trips BIERNAT never evidenced any particular interest in any individual, although he was not adverse to the company of female companions. In the trip of 1962 to Hot Springs, BIERNAT had informed that he had met a girl who had something to do with a motel believed to be in Oklahoma.

b6  
b7C

[ ] informed that following the contact with BIERNAT by [ ] and [ ] that [ ] apparently went into the jukebox business and that two of the spots where BIERNAT had had machines asked BIERNAT to take his machines out. One of these is Greco's and the other is LaStrada's. Both of these are related to [ ]

b6  
b7C

Specifically concerning the day of January 7, 1963, [ ] recalled that he saw at approximately two PM while in the Koffee Pot Restaurant in Kenosha TONY BIERNAT, WILLIAM KORBEL and [ ]

These individuals were riding in [ ] At approximately four PM [ ] went to TONY's place of business where he saw STANLEY MILLER and [ ]

b6  
b7C

TONY was present at this time at his establishment. [ ] stayed for approximately 30 minutes and at about 4:45 PM he left. When he left TONY was lying on the couch. MILLER and [ ] had left before he, [ ] had.

MI 79-56

On January 25, 1963, Deputy [redacted] Kenosha County Sheriff's Office, said that on the previous day [redacted]

b6  
b7C

[redacted] furnished him the following information:

[redacted] advised that [redacted] of BIERNAT. He stated that BIERNAT during the past summer of 1962 took [redacted] where BIERNAT had some interest in a plastics business which apparently few people were aware of [redacted] never knew of.

b6  
b7C

[redacted] also said that the only female interest that he was aware of in respect to BIERNAT was some time ago when he dated or associated with a divorcee then named [redacted] now deceased who years ago was tied up in the rackets in Kenosha. [redacted] was [redacted] at the time but has since married [redacted], who is presently [redacted]

b6  
b7C

[redacted] stated he knew of no women that BIERNAT was fooling around with in the past year.

b6  
b7C

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date February 7, 1963

[redacted] advised that he has known ANTHONY J. BIERNAT for approximately 25 years and that he considered BIERNAT to be a "nice guy". [redacted] stated that he believed that BIERNAT was a former partner of STANLEY MILLER, a jukebox operator, whose business BIERNAT handled while MILLER was in the service. [redacted] stated that BIERNAT was considered an honest and reliable individual but believed that STANLEY MILLER was a front man for a bookie joint in Kenosha some years ago. [redacted] stated that he has no idea as to who might have murdered ANTHONY BIERNAT but stated there were rumors around Kenosha that [redacted] and two other "guys" had called on BIERNAT on some business deal last fall.

b6  
b7C

[redacted] stated that [redacted] was a good friend of ANTHONY BIERNAT and that she was presently visiting with her father in Florida. [redacted] stated that [redacted]

[redacted] residence of [redacted] [redacted] stated that [redacted] traveling with his wife was [redacted] who was to visit [redacted]. Who is assigned [redacted] [redacted] stated that he did not know of any information that his wife might have concerning the murder of BIERNAT but stated that she, of course, would be cooperative if an interview with her was desired.

b6  
b7C

On 1/30/63 at Kenosha, Wisconsin File # MI 79-56

by SAs [redacted] and WARREN Date dictated 2/4/63

b6  
b7C

J. KENNEY/kaj

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 2/5/63b6  
b7C

[redacted] advised that he resides at [redacted]  
[redacted], and he is employed  
as [redacted]  
presently working out of [redacted]

[redacted] stated he was in Kenosha this day  
attending the funeral of TONY BIERNAT. He stated he knew  
him [redacted] for over twenty years. He stated he had met  
[redacted] in Chicago over twenty years ago, and that they had  
[redacted]

b6  
b7C

[redacted] stated he has seen [redacted] periodically  
over the years in Chicago or Kenosha, whenever [redacted] would  
be in Chicago or when he, [redacted] visited him in Kenosha.  
He advised that in August of 1962 he had visited [redacted] in  
Kenosha and at that time he had asked [redacted] if he had ever  
been contacted by the syndicate. [redacted] told him that he  
had been contacted by them about two years ago but that he  
knew a man from Chicago, name not now recalled, who had  
gotten the matter "fixed up" temporarily. He stated BIERNAT  
did not discuss the matter further, and he had no personal  
knowledge concerning the matter.

b6  
b7C

On 1/31/63 at Kenosha, Wisconsin File # MI 79-56  
by SAS CHARLES A. AUSTIN & [redacted] Date dictated 2/1/63

b6  
b7C



## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date February 6, 1963

[redacted] Gatti's Boar Yard, 443 -  
50th Street, showed TONY BIERNAT's boat to interviewing  
Agents. It was determined to be a 20-foot Chris Craft  
Utility bearing registration number WS7167AC. He said that the  
boat was stored in the yard approximately the first of October,  
1962.

b6  
b7C

---

On 1/28/63 at Kenosha, Wisconsin File # MI 79-56by SAs CHARLES A. AUSTIN & [redacted] /bs  
dictated 2/1/63 b6  
b7C

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

On January 29, 1963, Chief of Police STANLEY HAUKE DAHL, Kenosha Police Department, stated that [redacted] a good friend of BIERNAT, claims that at about four PM on January 7, 1963, she saw him riding as a passenger in a brown Rambler, bearing Illinois license. She made a distinct effort to attract his attention by waving, but he seemed to avoid acknowledging that he knew her. [redacted] thought that this was extremely strange because of her close friendship with BIERNAT and his wife.

b6  
b7C

On February 3, 1963, MI T-2 stated that he had learned from another bookie that BIERNAT had taken some bets from the bookie during the summer of 1962 and therefore it was presumed by the bookie and the informant that BIERNAT also was acting as a bookie in Kenosha. Informant was of the opinion that it was quite possible that [redacted] and [redacted] might have been attempting to shake BIERNAT down if the latter was operating as a bookie because informant knew that some of the Kenosha gamblers had been contacted by [redacted] and [redacted] for this purpose.

b6  
b7C  
b7D

On January 25, 1963, SA WILLIAM J. HIGGINS, Jr., determined from [redacted] Clerk, Local Draft Board #31, Kenosha, that State Headquarters of the Selective Service System at Madison advised as follows: The records of State Headquarters reveal that BIERNAT registered for Selective Service October 16, 1940, with Local Board 1, Kenosha, showing his description including birth date of April 4, 1916, at Chicago, Illinois, and showing employment with [redacted] Wisconsin Novelty Company, 5011 - 6th Ave., Kenosha. The State records show that BIERNAT was ordered for physical examination May 7, 1941, and rejected, but since all records of WW II have been destroyed no medical report could be secured.

b6  
b7C

MI 79-56

EYE WITNESSES

Date February 14, 1963

[redacted] was contacted by SAs [redacted] and CHARLES A. AUSTIN, at which time she furnished the following information concerning ANTHONY BIERNAT:

b6  
b7C

On January 7, 1963, [redacted] had picked up her son at school and had taken him to a doctor's office at the corner of 8th Avenue and 58th Street in Kenosha. At approximately four o'clock, after she had dropped her son off at the doctor's, she was returning to her home and was driving south on 8th Avenue, at which time she saw a 1956 to 1958 Rambler American station wagon turn onto 60th Street, moving west. This vehicle was light yellow or cream on the bottom and black on top. [redacted] noted that the car had a 1962 Illinois license plate with possibly a T in front of the numbers on the plate. Driving the car was a man whom [redacted] described as dark, possibly a Greek or Italian, possibly in his mid-fifties, dressed in a brown soft hat and an overcoat or carcoat. [redacted] stated that TONY BIERNAT was a passenger in this car and she waived to him as they drove by. He looked at her and then turned away. The car pulled up to a stop light at the corner of 60th Street and Sheridan Road, and she pulled up along side. At this time, she blew her horn and waived to BIERNAT again, and he again turned away from her. [redacted] thought the incident to be so unusual that she mentioned it to her family at dinner that night and then thought the incident to have been even more significant when she read of BIERNAT's abduction in the paper the next day.

b6  
b7C

b6  
b7C

[redacted] has known the BIERNATs for more than 13 years on a close social basis. She is absolutely positive that it was BIERNAT that she saw at 4:00 PM on January 7, 1963. She feels that she has seen this car previously and should she see it again, she will obtain the license number and immediately notify the FBI.

On 2/8/63 at Kenosha, Wisconsin File # MI 79-56  
by SA [redacted] &  
SA CHARLES A. AUSTIN /sbt Date dictated 2/12/63

b6  
b7C

-1-

Date February 12, 1963

[redacted] was interviewed by SAs [redacted] and JOHN W. SCHALLER at the Kenosha Youth Foundation Building, at which time he furnished the following information concerning ANTHONY BIERNAT:

b6  
b7C

[redacted] advised that [redacted] the Lakeside Music Company owned by TONY BIERNAT. "Poker Joe" YUCAS, who worked for BIERNAT was a friend of his, [redacted] and

[redacted] himself had never worked for BIERNAT other than on one occasion when [redacted] advised that he and "Poker Joe" never discussed business [redacted]

b6  
b7C

[redacted] has never seen or heard of anyone trying to put pressure on TONY BIERNAT in order to muscle in on his juke box business. On the day that BIERNAT was abducted, January 7, 1963, [redacted] and "Poker Joe" YUCAS [redacted]

[redacted] While at Lakeside [redacted] noticed that BILL KORBEL and TONY BIERNAT were in the building and that KORBEL was there first and that BIERNAT came in shortly after. [redacted] is positive that both KORBEL and BIERNAT were at Lakeside together but he is not sure what time they came in or what time they left. [redacted] does not recall anyone visiting Lakeside during the time that he was there. The only other people that

[redacted] has seen around Lakeside in the past were [redacted] and BILL KORBEL. [redacted] does not know [redacted] or [redacted] viewed photos of all suspects in this matter and did not recognize anyone.

[redacted] did not notice anything unusual about TONY BIERNAT's behavior in the past few months and he himself thought very highly of him as TONY had attempted to get him a job at the Kenosha Plant of the American Motors Corporation. [redacted] has no idea as to why BIERNAT was abducted and murdered and knows only what he reads in the papers.

b6  
b7C

The following description was obtained of [redacted] as a result of observation and interview:

On 1/31/63 at Kenosha, Wisconsin File # MI 79-56

by SAs JOHN W. SCHALLER  
and [redacted] /jb Date dictated 2/6/63

b6  
b7C

MI 79-56

-2-

Date of Birth:  
Place of Birth:  
Current Residence:

A rectangular box with a black border, used to redact information from the document.

b6  
b7C

Employment:  
Education:

Unemployed  
High school graduate  
with some college work  
in traffic control

MI 79-56

RE: WILLIAM ANDREW KORBEL - Suspect  
Friend of Victim

Information previously available through the Kenosha Police Department is to the effect that KORBEL is known as a close personal friend of Victim and was the last person to have seen Victim alive. On the evening of January 7, 1963, he and Victim had drinks at the North Shore Cafe, having proceeded there in separate cars. They bought Chicago newspapers and on departing were reported as talking loud and/or arguing. Each went their separate ways, Victim proceeding to his car on the North Shore Station parking lot, where he was assaulted.

Date 2/5/63

WILLIAM ANDREW KORBEL, 1920 57th Street, Kenosha, advised that he was born October 30, 1923 in Kenosha, Wisconsin. He advised he met TONY BIERNAT in about 1940 or 1941. He became acquainted with BIERNAT in that he grew up in the neighborhood where TONY BIERNAT operated his business. He stated he believed that BIERNAT operated his business as a single proprietorship, and he was not incorporated or in partnership with anyone. He stated he is not and never has been employed by BIERNAT on a regular basis; however, he has helped him move juke boxes and also washed cars for him. He stated that for these services he would receive "a buck or two."

KORBEL stated that TONY BIERNAT married his wife, IRENE, in Chicago in 1942. BIERNAT is a member of the Elk's Lodge in Kenosha, was a Commodore in the Kenosha Yacht Club and a member of the Music Operators of America. He advised that BIERNAT had no insurance, to his knowledge, except a group policy with the Music Operators of America. To his knowledge, BIERNAT bought his juke boxes from [redacted] of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and believed that BIERNAT owns these machines outright except for the purchase of new machines which he might buy on a four or five month contract. He advised that the machines cost about \$1,400 when new. The model generally purchased was Seeburg.

b6  
b7C

Concerning close personal friends of BIERNAT, KORBEL stated he believed they were as follows, including himself:

b6  
b7C

[redacted]  
STANLEY MILLER, Kenosha  
[redacted]

Concerning employees and ex-employees of BIERNAT, KORBEL listed the following:

[redacted] employed [redacted]  
[redacted]

b6  
b7C

On 1/28/63 at Kenosha, Wisconsin File # MI 79-56

by SAS JOHN W. SCHALLER & [redacted] Date dictated 2/1/63

b6  
b7C



JOE YUCAS, about 70 years old, employed about 20 years as clean-up man and telephone answerer;

ED GRIFFIN, who helps BIERNAT make collections and who operates pinball machines of his own;

[REDACTED]

b6  
b7C

JOE BIERNAT, brother of TONY, who also operates pinball machines of his own.

KORBEL advised he believed that TONY generally carried from \$150 to \$200 on his person. He carried this money folded in his pants pocket. He advised he had also heard from [REDACTED] of [REDACTED], that someone had approached BIERNAT recently for a \$400 loan but he had refused.

b6  
b7C

KORBEL also stated he recalled BIERNAT had gone to Hot Springs, Arkansas generally in the spring for short vacations. On one of these occasions, BIERNAT had gone with

[REDACTED]

He advised BIERNAT had told him that on one of these trips he had become friendly with a female, name unknown but who operated a motel in Lawton, Oklahoma. He related BIERNAT had never indicated any marital trouble with his wife. He stated BIERNAT told him that he had also visited prostitutes while in Milwaukee but he had not mentioned the names of these prostitutes or the places visited.

b6  
b7C

KORBEL advised BIERNAT had told him he had been visited by [REDACTED] of Kenosha, a [REDACTED] of Kansas City and a (first name unknown but possibly [REDACTED] of Milwaukee in about the last part of November or the first part of December, 1962. The contact had been made in his company office in Kenosha. [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], according to the information given KORBEL by BIERNAT,

b6  
b7C

MI 79-56

asked BERNAT if he wanted to get rid of a piece of his business. BERNAT stated he told them that he did not. BERNAT also stated that they asked him if he wanted to enlarge his operations, and BERNAT told them he did not.

KORBEL stated that, to the best of his knowledge, the following are juke box or pinball operators operating in the Kenosha area. He pointed out that this is not a complete list but from his recollection only.

LOUIS ALBAFONTI

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(First name unknown) [REDACTED]  
TONY AMBROSE (deceased and wife now  
operating route)

[REDACTED]

(First name unknown) MC LANE

[REDACTED]

ED GRIFFIN

JOE BERNAT (brother)

National company, name unknown, to whom  
[REDACTED] sold out.

b6  
b7c

KORBEL believed there was some understanding between the above operators not to infringe on each other's territory.

KORBEL stated that, to the best of his recollection, he had departed from Kenosha on the first Wednesday or Thursday after New Years Day for Madison, Wisconsin, where he stayed until Saturday of that week. He then returned to Milwaukee, Wisconsin where he spent Saturday and Sunday with his brother, JOHN G. KORBEL, 3417 South 54th Street. He advised he left Milwaukee on Monday morning, January 7, 1963, in his own automobile, a 1958 black Chevrolet, license not recalled. He arrived at his mother's home in Kenosha where he had been staying at about 10:30 to 11:00 AM.

MI 79-56

He advised he soon thereafter went to BIERNAT's office in Kenosha and discovered [ ] and JOE YUCAS there. He advised that he and IAQUINTA made calls at the following places: Sleepy's Bar, 56th Street between 11th and 12th Avenue; a place located on southeast corner of 63rd and 23rd Avenue, name not recalled; then to Tropic Club, located at 22nd between 56th and 57th Streets, and then to Sharkey's Tavern, located on 6th Avenue, between 58th and 59th Streets. He advised they then returned to BIERNAT's office, and BIERNAT and he believed JOE YUCAS were there.

b6  
b7C

He advised that soon after 12:30 PM he, BIERNAT and [ ] drove in [ ] car, a 1963 white Newport Chrysler 4-door, to Krok's Restaurant on the north end of Kenosha where they had lunch. He recalled that BIERNAT and [ ] had one or two Martinis each and that BIERNAT had a cheeseburger. [ ] had a "little steak," and KORBEL had a hamburger. BIERNAT paid the check, and they returned to BIERNAT's office at about 1:40 PM. He advised he could not recall what they talked about at lunch, but that no argument ensued. He recalled the bartender at Krok's during lunch was either [ ] or [ ] and recalled that a [ ] and her husband had lunch at a nearby table and spoke to BIERNAT.

b6  
b7C

KORBEL advised that BIERNAT was dropped off at his office, and he and [ ] continued on to DeCello's Insurance Agency in Kenosha where [ ] talked to an office girl, name unknown. They then went to [ ] Barber Shop, located on 50th Street and 26th Avenue where the barber, [ ] cut their hair. He advised they left the barber shop between 3:20 to 3:30 PM, and [ ] dropped him off at BIERNAT's office, where he stayed until about 5:25 to 5:30 PM. He recalled that JOE YUCAS was in the office.

b6  
b7C

He advised that he drove home in his own car where he stayed until about 8:00 PM. He then drove to BIERNAT's office, arriving at about 8:05 PM. He advised that JOE YUCAS, [ ] and a white male, about 40, 6', slender, light hair, whose name he does not recall, were there. He advised he could not recall ever seeing

b6  
b7C

MI 79-56

this unknown person before. He advised that TONY BIERNAT came into the office at about 8:45 to 9:00 PM, and at about 9:30 PM he and BIERNAT walked to the Keeno Coffeepot where BIERNAT had coffee and KORBEL had tea. There were three persons playing pinball and two other males in the place. After about ten minutes they returned to the office. JOE YUCAS and the other unknown male were still in BIERNAT's place.

KORBEL stated that at about 10:00 PM he drove in his car to the North Shore Depot to buy a Chicago Tribune. TONY BIERNAT stated he also wanted a paper and said he would meet him there and drive in his own car. He advised that their respective cars were pointed in opposite directions, and he did not see the route that BIERNAT took nor did he see him en route.

KORBEL stated that, when he arrived at the depot, he parked his car on 27th Street, adjacent to the depot building and on the west side of the street facing south. There were a couple of cars parked ahead of him, and he recalls that he had to back into the parking place. He stated that he walked in the south door of the depot and purchased two papers of the Chicago Tribune. He recalled seeing two young heavy set females, further description not recalled, and one additional woman at the coffee counter and one man also drinking coffee, further descriptions concerning these individuals not recalled. He advised he recalled there was a female employee working behind the counter, and he does not know this woman and cannot recall her description. He advised he recalled that [redacted] of Kenosha, came in. He could not recall if he talked to her or not.

b6  
b7C

KORBEL advised that BIERNAT arrived at the depot from the south door. He did not see BIERNAT drive up, and the first time he saw him was when he entered the door. He stated that he walked up and handed BIERNAT one of the papers. They sat down on one of the benches facing the south door and talked for a few minutes. He stated that

MI 79-56

they discussed BIERNAT's double hernia and also an article that BIERNAT had seen in one of the magazines concerning college students at Omaha. At no time was either of them angry or upset. He recalls that BIERNAT was wearing a dark green hat, a green corduroy car coat with a tan collar, dark pants and believed that he wore gloves.

KORBEL stated he told BIERNAT that the next day he was driving to Madison en route to Washington, D. C. They then left the depot together through the south door, and TONY walked toward his car, and KORBEL walked to his. He advised that he never saw BIERNAT's car, and he could not recall if the light was on outside of the depot. He informed that he backed out of his parking place, immediately turned east, drive through an alley to 26th Street, then turned north on 26th Street to 63rd Street, then east to 23rd Street, then north to 23rd to 60th, then to 19th to 57th and to his home. He advised he arrived home at about 10:15 to 10:20 PM and spent the night there. He advised that he never saw BIERNAT again.

KORBEL advised the next morning, on January 8, 1963, he left his home at about 8:15 to 8:20 AM and he drove by BIERNAT's office in his own car to see if he was there. He did not see BIERNAT's car and proceeded to Milwaukee without stopping. He advised that he stopped at the National Guard Armory at the airport to pick up a flight jacket and then drove to his old apartment located at 1343 West Wisconsin, Milwaukee, where he picked up a parachute bag containing two flight suits. He related that an employee of that apartment house opened the storeroom where some of his personal effects were stored.

KORBEL advised he then drove to his brother's home, where he stayed for a few minutes, and then he drove to Hales Corners, Wisconsin where he had a sandwich with [redacted] at the latter's home. He advised that he and [redacted] then drove to Madison, Wisconsin, arriving there at about 1:00 to 1:30 PM at Truax Field. There he received information that he was to call Captain [redacted] of the Kenosha

b6  
b7C

MI 79-56

Police Department. He advised that Captain [ ] told him that BIERNAT was missing. He stated he told Captain [ ] he would immediately proceed to Kenosha to see him. He stated that he and [ ] drove to Kenosha, and he talked to Captain [ ] after which he drove [ ] back to Hales Corners and returned to his home in Kenosha, arriving about 5:30 to 6:00 PM. He advised that at about 7:30 PM he went to BIERNAT's home and stayed there until about 10:30 PM. He recalled that IRENE BIERNAT [ ]

b6  
b7c

[ ] name unknown, and a Catholic priest, whom he does not know, were also there. After that he returned home.

Concerning himself, KORBEL advised he resided in Kenosha until his graduation from high school in 1942, and that he entered the U. S. Air Force after his graduation. He served in World War II and the Korean conflict in the U. S. Air Force. After World War II, he attended the University of Wisconsin at Madison, enrolled there in the summer of 1953 and continued until his graduation from the College of Law in 1955. He advised that, during his attendance at the University, he was also in the TV business in Madison with [ ] and [ ]. He advised he sold out to [ ] in either 1957 or 1958. He advised that he and [ ] owned a cutter, and that they took an extended boat trip from about March of 1958 to the fall of 1959. They went down the Mississippi to New Orleans and on to Florida and to the Bahamas. He advised that soon after they returned from the trip they sold the boat for about \$3,000 to \$3,200.

b6  
b7c

KORBEL advised he drives a 1958 black Chevrolet, license not recalled. He stated he had no suspects nor did he know anything about the disappearance of BIERNAT.

KORBEL is described as follows:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Date of birth	October 30, 1923
Place of birth	Kenosha, Wisconsin

MI 79-56

Height	5'9"
Weight	175
Hair	Brown, thinning
Eyes	Blue
Complexion	Medium
Build	Medium
Residence	1920 57th Street, Kenosha, with mother, JUDITH

Date 2/5/63

WILLIAM ANDREW KORBEL informed that he was re-contacting agent in order to supply the name of the individual who was in BIERNAT's office on the evening of January 7, 1963 and whose name he could not recall earlier. He stated he learned from YUCAS that the first name of this individual was RALPH, and that this person lived in a rooming house on 51st Street and 6th Avenue. He also advised that his own license number was R30-035.

He also stated that on the evening of January 29, 1963 he had been talking to [ ] and [ ] told him that TONY BIERNAT told him that some time ago, date not given but believed to be after the initial contact on the part of [ ] with BIERNAT concerning the possibility that BIERNAT might want to sell out, that [ ] again contacted BIERNAT at his place of business. KORBEL stated that JULIANI told him that BIERNAT advised that STANLEY MILLER was also present and was faking that he was asleep with a newspaper over his face. [ ] stated to BIERNAT, "You can't fight the Navy."

b6  
b7C

Concerning his own background, KORBEL stated he worked for a time during 1948 or 1949 in a "walk-in" bookie place owned by STANLEY MILLER and located across from the Flamingo Club in Kenosha. He advised that "CADILLAC AL" ALBANO was also employed in this place, partially as doorman and as the person who would act as "steerer."

He stated that at JOHNNY RIZZO's dice game in Kenosha, which would be held on week-ends, he recalls that he attended one of these games about a year ago. He related that, as nearly as he can recall, a [ ] from Kenosha, a [ ] (phonetic) from Kenosha and [ ] were working there.

b6  
b7C

KORBEL also stated he had given thought to friends of TONY BIERNAT, and there are three more good friends described as follows:

[ ] who is employed at [ ]  
This individual was told by BIERNAT of approach on part of [ ] to sell out.

b6  
b7C

On 1/29/63 at Kenosha, Wisconsin File # MI 79-56  
by SA JOHN W. SCHALLER/eak Date dictated 2/1/63



MI 79-56

LEO RIORDAN, retired, owned Dutch Maid Ice Cream, who is now in Florida but is expected to return for funeral of BERNAT.

[redacted] now resides Evansville, Indiana, exact whereabouts unknown.

b6  
b7C

Date 2/5/63

WILLIAM ANDREW KORBEL, 1920 57th Street, Kenosha, advised that on the preceding day, January 30, 1963, he had been told by [redacted] who is a very close friend of BIERNAT's, that "POPEYE" PRINCIPE had driven by BIERNAT's place of business on the night before BIERNAT disappeared. He informed he had no personal knowledge of this but had been told this by [redacted]

b6  
b7C

KORBEL stated that, should there be any question regarding the information he had supplied on this occasion and on previous occasions, he was desirous, in fact, anxious, to have a lie detector test. On this date, he executed a "Consent to Interview with Polygraph" form, which is being retained in case file.

On 1/31/63 at Kenosha, Wisconsin File # MI 79-56

by SAS JOHN W. SCHALLER & CHARLES A. AUSTIN/eak Date dictated 2/1/63

MI 79-56

Information from the Kenosha PD was to the effect that [ ]  
[ ] could identify two boys who may have seen Victim on the  
night of January 7, 1963, at the North Shore Station at about  
10:00 PM. Similar information was furnished to SAC PAUL H.  
STODDARD on January 15, 1963 by [ ]  
[ ] and including additional information that he.  
[ ] had been making inquiries of [ ]  
of numerous vending enterprises, and that it appears further from  
this contact that [ ] may feel that [ ] might have  
information of value.

b6  
b7C  
b7D

The said boys were identified later as [ ] and [ ]  
[ ]

b6  
b7C

MI 79-56

[redacted] employee at [redacted]  
[redacted] on January 30, 1963, informed SA JOHN W. SCHALLER  
and SA JAMES BREWSTER that he was well acquainted with TONY  
BIERNAT, but that he had no additional information regarding  
BIERNAT other than that which he had previously supplied the  
Kenosha PD. He stated that the information he had supplied  
to the PD to the effect that the two boys who were at the  
North Shore Station on Monday, January 7, 1963, were [redacted]  
[redacted] and [redacted] of  
[redacted]

b6  
b7C

[redacted] advised that he had no further information in  
this matter and that although he was a friend of BIERNAT's  
that there is no reason for any hoodlums to expect that  
BIERNAT was giving information to him. He stated that  
BIERNAT had never given him any information at any time.

b6  
b7C

Date February 7, 1963

[redacted]  
[redacted] (his mother is [redacted])

[redacted] stated as follows:

At about 8:45 PM on January 7, 1963 [redacted] a friend, drove in [redacted] to the North Shore depot where they called some girl friends from the phone booth which is on the east side of the depot waiting room. They talked until about 9:55 PM. In fact, at 9:50 PM [redacted] got through with a call and then [redacted] talked to a girl for another five minutes. Both then left the depot together by the south entrance. He didn't see BIERNAT, whose photo he has since seen, at the depot.

b6  
b7C

As they got out of the depot, [redacted] heard a man say, "I don't want to get into the car". The voice came from down (south) on the North Shore parking lot. [redacted] heard the voice repeat the statement. It sounded like there was a fight. There were two men, thought to be cab drivers, standing outside the depot at the time, but they did not seem to be concerned with the voice and [redacted] could not tell whether they even heard it.

b6  
b7C

[redacted] and [redacted] got into the latter's car, [redacted] driving. He backed out of his parking place, prepared to go north. [redacted] and [redacted] then decided to see if there was a fight, so [redacted] pulled back into the parking space and backed out again, this time in anticipation of driving south. In a few seconds [redacted] had driven about 3/4ths of the way to the 64th Street end of the parking lot where [redacted] observed a car which was facing south and was standing near the east edge of the lot and just west of 27th Street. The car's lights were off and no exhaust was observed. The car, in recollection, appeared to be a light colored 1962 Pontiac sedan. It was possibly a hard-top and may have been beige or light blue - at least it was a light color. It may have been white. No lights were seen either inside nor outside the car. The license, if any, was not observed. The car was recalled as fairly clean. Since seeing the car, [redacted] has taken notice of a known 1962 Pontiac and he thinks the suspect car was of the same make and year due to the slant of the rear window and the general outline of the car was a whole.

b6  
b7C

On 1/28/63 at Kenosha, Wisconsin File # MI 79-56  
by SA JAMES H. BREWSTER & SA RICHARD C. THOMPSON /sbt Date dictated 2/4/63

MI 79-56

[ ] observed three men standing at the right side of the suspect car. The man in the middle was leaning over the car top or may have been bracing himself with his hands on the car top, as if he didn't want to get into the car. In his recollection, the body was slumped over, but it did not slump over suddenly while he was watching. It was simply in a slumped posture. [ ] did not see any blood on this man nor did he recognize him then or now (after seeing pictures of BERNAT). In fact, he would not be able to recognize this man. He heard nothing said by this man, not by the other two, while he had them under observation. This may have been because [ ] had the radio on, the windows closed and the heater and defroster working. Besides, the car runs noisily. This man in the middle had on a white shirt or coat. He was older than the other two men, but that is all the [ ] would say about his description. He saw only his head over the top of the car.

b6  
b7C

The man to the right was holding the right arm of the man in the middle. He seemed to be about the same size. He looked as if he might be 29 or 30 years old. He may have had on dark clothes, but that is all that [ ] would say about his description. He was also covered for the most part by the car.

b6  
b7C

The man on the left appeared a little shorter than the others by a couple of inches. He looked about 30 and may have worn dark clothes. His head was turned toward the other two. [ ] said that that was all the description he could give.

b6  
b7C

[ ] car passed within about 4 feet of the suspect car and, without stopping, drove on to 64 Street and then out of the area.

Date 2/12/63

[redacted] was interviewed at [redacted] on February 8, 1963, by SA [redacted] advised he now recalled seeing a white Cadillac automobile, possibly a 4-door hardtop, about 1956 model, parked in the parking lot at the North Shore depot in Kenosha the night he and [redacted] were there and witnessed the disturbance involving TONY BIERNAT. He stated he recalled he and [redacted] had to drive around that Cadillac in order to park in the parking space in that lot, which was near to the cab stand. He stated the Cadillac was parked heading south behind the regular parking space. He stated the Cadillac was parked there when he and [redacted] drove to the North Shore station about 8:45 p.m., that night and that it was gone when they returned to their automobile about one hour and 10 minutes later. He stated he could not recall seeing anybody in the Cadillac at any time. He stated he also recalled seeing a white, male, in his 30's or 40's, wearing a grey or beige topcoat, light in color, and whom he would describe as about 5 ft. 9 in. tall, slim to medium build, walk out of the south door of the station some time while they were in the station. He stated he believed this man had a paper under his arm. He stated he had given the matter considerable thought since last interview and he could not recall anything additional to that already furnished. He stated he did not believe he had given the above information about the Cadillac before because he probably did not recall the matter at the time.

b6  
b7C

b6  
b7C

He stated he had talked to [redacted] on the telephone last night and [redacted] told him he had been reinterviewed that night by officers of the Kenosha Sheriff's Office regarding any further information he might have on the matter.

[redacted] stated to the best of his knowledge neither he nor [redacted] knew anything more concerning anything about the incident that occurred at the North Shore station January 7, 1963 than that already furnished.

b6  
b7C

A group of photographs, including those of DOMINIC PRINCIPE, [redacted] JOHN RIZZO, [redacted]

On 2/8/63 at St. Joseph High, Kenosha, Wis. File # MI 79-56  
by SA [redacted] mg Date dictated 2/8/63

b6  
b7C

[REDACTED] AUGUST MANIACI and other miscellaneous persons were displayed to [REDACTED] with negative results. He stated he did not recognize any of those persons other than the photograph of [REDACTED] Kenosha Sheriff's Office # 1565 whom he recognized as the person who runs O'Brien's Pool Hall in Kenosha. He stated he did not see [REDACTED] at the North Shore station at any time.

b6  
b7C

He stated that [REDACTED] was working at American Motors in Kenosha and did not get off work until about 3:30 p.m.

b6  
b7C



Date February 7, 1963

[redacted] stated as follows:

At about 9:00 PM or earlier on January 7, 1963, he and [redacted] a close friend, went in [redacted] car, [redacted] to the North Shore depot and used the telephone. They stayed quite awhile and left at a little before 10:00 PM. As they came out of the depot, [redacted] heard someone at the south end of the North Shore parking lot call out that he didn't want to get into the car. He heard this twice. He and [redacted] went to [redacted] car, which was parked about 4 cars south of the southern-most cab in the area reserved for cabs. The cabs are parked just south of the depot itself.

b6  
b7C

They pulled out of their parking space, [redacted] driving. He was going to turn north to 63rd Street, but instead turned south because they wanted to see what was going on. It was a very dark night. He had his radio on and heard that it was 9:55 PM. As he drove south, he saw a car parked facing south down near the south end of the North Shore parking lot. He drove slowly past this car, but did not stop. He passed within 4 or 5 feet of the parked car. Its lights were off. Because he was driving, he didn't see what kind of car it was and can give no description. He saw no people around the car, but [redacted] said there were three men who had some man against the car and were holding him.

b6  
b7C

[redacted] turned east on 64th and drove away from the area. The next night [redacted] phoned him and told him to look at the paper, which had an article about the disappearance of BERNAT. On the following Friday, [redacted] was interviewed by police. [redacted] said he saw BERNAT's picture in the paper and did not remember seeing him anywhere - such as at the North Shore depot.

b6  
b7C

On 1/28/63 at Kenosha, Wisconsin File # MI 79-56  
by SA JAMES H. BREWSTER & SA RICHARD C. THOMPSON /sbt Date dictated 2/4/63

Date February 6, 1963

[redacted]  
[redacted] was interviewed at his place of employment, [redacted]  
[redacted] He stated as follows:

b6  
b7C

On the eveing of January 7, 1963, he bowled at Brittle's Recreation, Inc., 2634 63rd Street, and thereafter talked for awhile with [redacted] another bowler. They finished bowling at 9 PM, but did not leave the alleys until about 10 PM. They separated just outside Brittle's each going his own way. [redacted] went directly to his car which was parked on the east side of the North Shore Railroad Depot, the second or third from the south end of the depot. When he got near his car he heard a dog barking and heard a call for help. It was dark out, but he could see the outlines of a car and several men on the parking lot south of the depot. There was a street light behind them at the corner of 64th and 27th Avenue. As the call came from quite a distance, he jumped into his car and drove to the spot instead of going on foot. His car windows fogged up, somewhat impairing his view, but he saw on approaching that the suspect car was facing south and was just off the street and on the North Shore lot. The lights were off and both front and rear doors on the right side of the car were open. The dome light was not on, to his recollection. He doesn't know whether the motor was running. A man was lying on the ground at the rear and toward the right side of the car. He seemed to have his hands over his face, which was red and looked bloody. He appeared to have on a light-colored coat, but maybe he coat was open. [redacted] did not observe whether this man moved. He looked like a good-sized man, but [redacted] could not say whether it was BIERNAT, whose photo he has seen.

There was a man standing over the fallen man - stooped or bent over or down on one knee, acting as if he were trying to move the man who was down or as if he were taking his, the fallen man's, coat off. If not either of these, [redacted] thought it looked as if the fallen man were being held down. Due to his posture, the face of the bent-over man was not visible to [redacted]. He seemed to have on a dark jacket. He looked like a good-sized man, maybe 5'10" and 180 pounds. He left [redacted] with the impression that he was young, maybe in his early 20s but this was just an impression.

b6  
b7C

On 1/28/63 at Kenosha, Wisconsin File # MI 79-56  
by SAs JAMES H. BREWSTER & RICHARD C. THOMPSON Date dictated 2/1/63

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

2  
MI 79-56

A second man was seen standing as if leaning against the right fender of the suspect car. He may have been doing something with the car door. He looked to be smaller than the other - estimated by [ ] to be 5'9" or 10", 150 or 160 pounds, and young, giving the impression that he was in his 20s. He, too, was in dark clothes.

b6  
b7C

A third man was at the wheel of the car. He looked at [ ] He had a thin, narrow face and was either short or slouched down in the seat. He may have had a cap with a visor - or else there was a shadow cast across his forehead. He looked young. [ ] said he might have been his own age (31) or younger.

b6  
b7C

The car was, in [ ] memory, a 53 or 54 Ford of cream or light pastel shade. It was a 4 door model. It was dirty. The rear fender or tail light area (the lights were not on) seemed rounded, and [ ] did not believe the car had pointed fins. No license was seen.

b6  
b7C

After stopping momentarily directly alongside the suspect car, [ ] pulled ahead a little with the idea of getting the license from the front of the car. As he was unable to see, he decided on the spur of the moment to drive around the block and take the license number from the rear. He drove south to 64th and turned east and then made a series of left turns which brought him back where the suspect car had been parked. This took about a minute and a half, he estimated (a trial run showed that this could be done easily in 1½ minutes). He was not delayed by traffic in going around the block.

b6  
b7C

When he returned, the suspect car was gone. as were all the men. A woman came to the front door at a house just across 27th Street. She was heavy-set and not a very young woman. [ ] thought she had been at the window when he was at the spot the first time. The only other person he saw was a man outside the depot. He noticed him after rounding the block and returning in search of the suspect car.

b6  
b7C

[ ] thought he might catch up with the suspect car so he gunned his motor and drove to the corner of 64th and 27th Avenue. He looked both ways and saw nothing, so he crossed and drove to Roosevelt Road. He saw no one there, so he went home. At no time did he get out of his car during the above activity.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date February 7, 1963

[redacted] advised that she is a clerk employed at [redacted]

b6  
b7C

[redacted] and that on the night of January 7, 1963 she finished her duties at [redacted] at approximately 9:30 P.M. She stated that she walked east to the North Shore Station, arriving there at about 9:50 P.M. with the intention of waiting for a friend who was expected to arrive from Chicago at approximately 10:15 P.M. She stated that she went to the ladies room at the North Shore Station and immediately after leaving the ladies room she sat in the waiting room in the south portion of the North Shore Station. She stated that, while there, she recalls that a man entered the area near the newsstand and bought a paper which he shortly thereafter gave to an individual whom she believes was ANTHONY J. BIERNAT. She stated that she did not know BIERNAT but, from photographs in local newspapers, she felt sure that the individual who received the paper at the station was BIERNAT. She stated that these two men engaged in conversation for a period of time and both left the station by the south door.

[redacted] stated that, while waiting at the station, she became very suspicious of two individuals because each of them were pacing around in the station throughout the period that she sat there. She stated that the younger of the men, in his late 30s, had dark wavy hair, was 5'7" tall, weighed about 165 lbs. and wore a grey suit or grey short coat. She stated this individual wore no glasses, did not have a mustache but he was continually pacing in the area of the station in which she sat and that he seemed to be very uneasy. She stated that the other individual was a man approximately 45 years of age and wore a cap and that he was leaning in a very slouchy manner on the back of a bench in the station. She stated that, inasmuch as she had no definite date with the individual that she was waiting for whom she expected to get off the train due in from Chicago, she decided that she would leave without meeting her friend because of the unusual activity of the two men. [redacted] stated that she left the North Shore Station by the north door but, prior to her departure, she saw a cab driver at the south door of the station. She stated that she left at about 10:05 P.M. and that, while she heard some noise when she left the station, it appeared to be nothing more than loud yelling. She paid no attention to this noise and heard

b6  
b7Cb6  
b7C

On 1/31/63 at Kenosha, Wisconsin File # MI 79-56

by SAs WARREN J. KENNEY and [redacted] Date dictated 2/4/63

/kaj

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

MI 79-56

- 2 -

nothing whatsoever which appeared to be the sound of a fight or other unusual disturbance.

[redacted] observed photographs of [redacted], ALBERT ALBANA, FELIX ALDERISIO, JOSEPH ALIOTA, JOSEPH A. ANGELI.

b6  
b7C

[redacted]  
[redacted]  
[redacted] DOMINIC PRINCIPI, AUGUST JOSEPH MANIACI,  
[redacted] JOHN MOLLE, [redacted] JOHN  
CHARLES RIZZO, [redacted] and [redacted], but stated  
that none of these individuals appeared to be in any way identical  
with the two individuals of whose actions she was suspicious of  
at the North Shore Station on January 7, 1963.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date February 1, 1963

[redacted]  
[redacted] stated as follows:

On January 7, 1963, she was listening to a news program on TV between 10:00 and 10:30 PM. On this were shown movies of the inauguration of Governor REYNOLDS. During this program she heard the dog bark and continue barking. This caused her to go to the front door and look out. She opened the door but left the storm door closed. She saw a car parked facing south on the parking area next to the North Shore Railroad tracks. This was almost directly across the street from the [redacted] home; according to her recollection the back of the car was even with the yellow "private property" sign on the railroad right-of-way. b6 b7C

There was one man in the front seat of the car and three or four outside--between the car and the cars which were parked at right angles to the street and railroad tracks. They were making a lot of noise, and [redacted] thought they were young people such as occasionally came to the area. She did not hear what they said; and, because of the darkness, she could not describe them. There was a commotion and activity, but she did not discern what was going on. No one was seen on the ground. The car looked like a fairly new sedan with light top and light green bottom. It seemed to be a big car. It looked clean. Its lights were not on. There were likewise no lights on in the car. She did not see whether it was a tudor or fordor model. She could not say what make of car this was, as she didn't have that good a look at it and she does not readily identify cars. b6 b7C

She watched at the door for perhaps a minute and returned to the TV program. She heard the motor of the car race, while she watched, and she heard the dog continue to bark for some time after she left the door. She thought the dog may have barked five minutes before she went to the door and fifteen minutes afterward. b6 b7C

[redacted] stated she is a former waitress, and she knows ANTHONY BIERNAT by sight. She did not recognize Mr. BIERNAT at the time she looked out of the front door of her home.

On 1/28/63 at Kenosha, Wisconsin File # MI 79-56

by SAs JAMES H. BREWSTER & RICHARD C. THOMPSON /bs dictated 1/28/63

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date February 1, 1963

[redacted] stated that she had lived at the above address for 25 years and that her husband was [redacted]

She further stated as follows:

b6  
b7C

On the night of January 7, 1963, she watched the Ben Casey program on TV, and her husband was in the process of watching the news which is broadcast on TV from 10:00 to 10:20 PM when she heard the neighbor's dog bark. This dog belongs to [redacted] who live at [redacted]. Since the dog kept on barking, [redacted] thought there might have been someone in her driveway so she went to look. First she looked out of the window on the south side of the house, in the direction of the dog, and then she went out on the porch, because the dog seemed to be looking toward the street. She went to the south end of the front porch, from where she could see the driveway. She saw nothing in the driveway, but saw a car across the street from and slightly south of her home. She thought, from recollection, that the car in question was about two car lengths south of the yellow "private property" sign which is located across the street from the [redacted] home. This car was facing south and was off the street and behind the cars which were parked facing the tracks of the North Shore Railroad. There was light in this car, as from the usual dome light of most cars. There were two men in the front seat, wearing dark coats. That was all she could say about their appearance. There was someone in the back seat, and it looked as though someone else was pushing or pulling him into the car. The man in the back seat was either hanging onto or was leaning his arms across the back of the front seat. His arms were white, as if he were in shirt sleeves. That was all she could say of the appearance of the man whom someone seemed to be pulling or pushing into the car.

Voices were heard from the direction of the car, but the conversation was not distinguishable. The voices were loud, but were covered by the sound of the car's motor, which the driver "gunned." No cry for help was heard, but the sum of the circumstances caused [redacted] to think that there was a fight of some kind in progress.

b6  
b7C

On 1/28/63 at Kenosha, Wisconsin File # MI 79-56

SAs JAMES H. BREWSTER & RICHARD C. THOMPSON by hs Date dictated 1/28/63

She assumed that the right rear car door was open, because the interior light was apparently on in the car. She assumed that the car was a fordor, as there were two men in the front seat who did not seem involved with the man in the back. She could not see anyone else, but it appeared that there was another person pushing or pulling the man in the back seat.

She stayed on the porch a couple of minutes--maybe two minutes, maybe more. During that time the car did not move. She returned to the inside of the house and watched the car through the window. At that time she spoke to her husband, who was watching TV, telling him that it looked like a fight, but he continued watching TV; namely, the news program. No sooner had she started to watch the car through the front window than it pulled away very fast. In fact, she didn't think the car would be able to make the turn at 64th Street because of its speed. She observed, however, that the car did turn at 64th Street, going west, and being lost from view shortly after it crossed the North Shore tracks. [redacted] observed the lights of another car coming east on 64th at the time the suspect car disappeared from sight, but she never did see that car to her recollection. b6 b7C

In [redacted] recollection, the night was dark and the nearest street light was at 64th Street. Her house is the fifth from that corner. The suspect car was white or cream colored and was a low-slung model. It looked longer than her own Rambler. It looked like a new car, i.e., a late model. Its headlights were on. As previously stated, it appeared to be a fordor model. It didn't seem to be a two-tone finish. b6 b7C

[redacted] saw the face of none of the men referred to above. She saw no one else on the street at that time. She did not know BIERNAT and did not see his car, although the police later told her where it had been parked. The next morning she left the house rather early and did not return until about three PM, and it was after that she was interviewed by the police. b6 b7C

On January 8, 1963, [redacted] told [redacted] that the dog had barked and [redacted] had looked out the night before, but she did not say that she had observed anything of importance.



## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date February 8, 1963

[redacted] advised that she was [redacted] in the North Shore Railroad Depot, Kenosha, for [redacted] ending when the railroad shut down operations on January 21, 1963.

b6  
b7C

[redacted] said that she worked a staggered shift at the [redacted] that consisted of working from [redacted] on Mondays but that on Tuesday and Wednesday nights she worked from [redacted] and it was on these evenings that she came to know "TONY" BIERNAT when he visited usually between 9:30 PM and 10:00 PM to pick up the 2 Star Edition of the Chicago Tribune that was brought to the depot on the 8:18 PM train from Chicago to Milwaukee.

b6  
b7C

[redacted] said that except for the week preceding his disappearance, Mr. BIERNAT always came to the depot alone and regular as clock-work between 9:30 PM and 10:00 PM. He always had proper change for the paper and never pulled a large roll of bills out as the newspapers claimed, at least when she waited on him. He also did not order any food or beverage as a regular routine. As for the week before he disappeared, on both Tuesday and Wednesday nights, he entered in company of the same man who was well built but husky looking and neat appearance. These two on both occasions ordered cups of coffee and tea and sat down together at a booth at the end of the counter and appeared to be very friendly with one another, and took them to be close friends.

b6  
b7C

[redacted] said that she did not know this stranger seen with BIERNAT and has not seen him at the depot since BIERNAT's disappearance. She added that besides [redacted] there was also another [redacted] and possibly knew BIERNAT.

b6  
b7C

[redacted] added also that she wished she could add some information that could be of assistance in this matter, but has heard nothing except expressions of shock regarding BIERNAT's disappearance and slaying.

On 1/31/63 at Kenosha, Wisconsin File # MI 79-56  
by SA WILLIAM J. HIGGINS, Jr. /sbt Date dictated 2/5/63

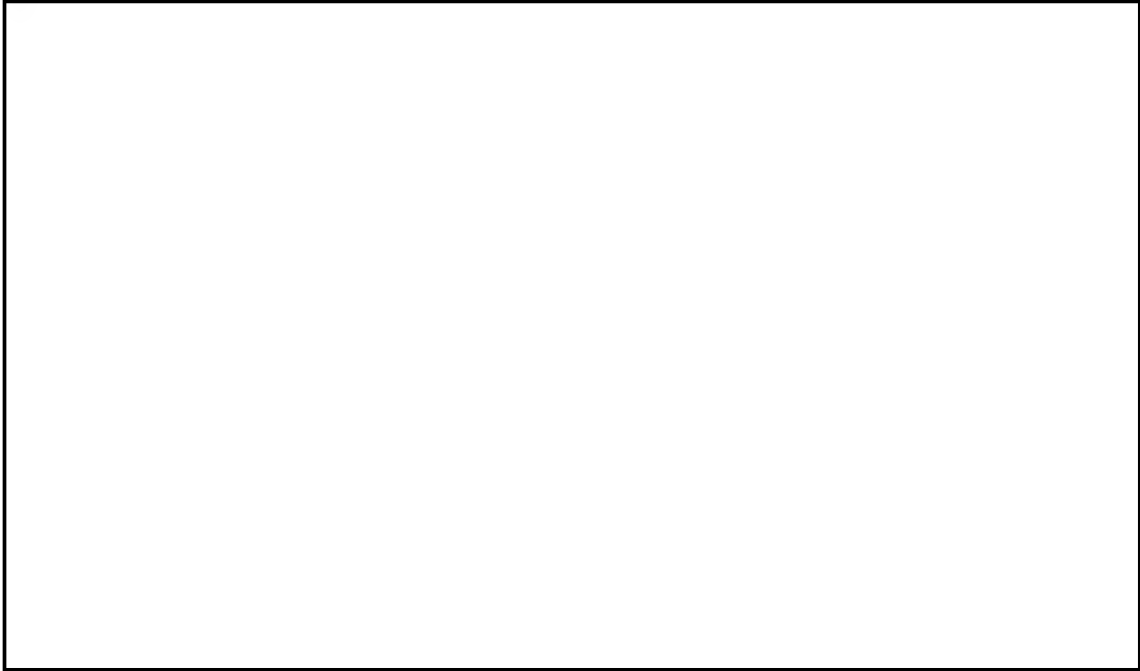
MI 79-56

RE: CHICAGO NORTH SHORE & MILWAUKEE  
RAILWAY, PASSENGER STATION,  
2703 - 63rd Street, Kenosha,  
Wisconsin;  
Crime Scene North Shore Station

The above station lies on the southeast corner of the intersections of 63rd Street and 27th Avenue. Its parking lot is to the rear (south) of the Depot, while the tracks occupy the west side of 27th Avenue, with residences on the east side of 27th Avenue. Since the Victim's assault took place on the Station Parking Lot, neighborhood inquiries of residents along the east side of 27th Avenue were made.

MI 79-56

The following individuals were interviewed on January 28, 1963, by SA JOHN W. SCHALLER with negative results concerning instant matter. They each informed that they are now aware from newspaper publicity that Victim was last seen alive at the North Shore Station:



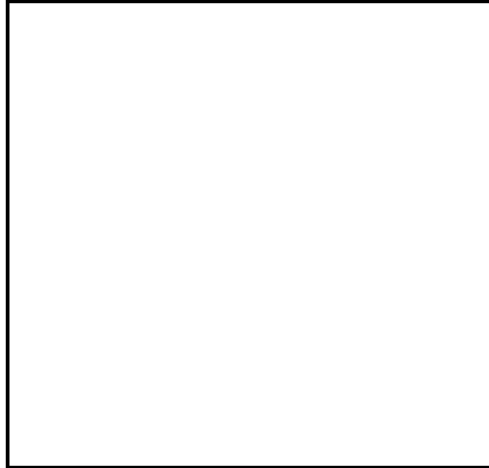
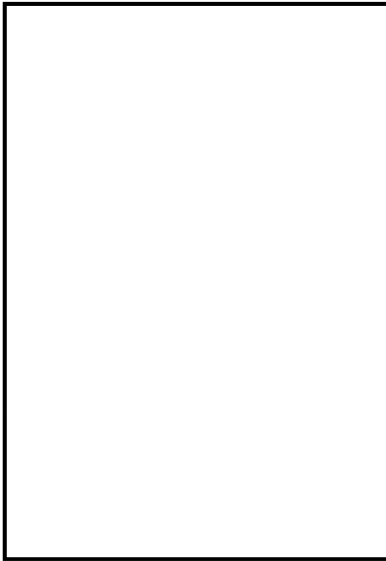
b6  
b7C

The following persons were interviewed on January 28, 1963, by SA [redacted] with negative results concerning instant matter, but who indicated they have since learned of the facts through reading of newspapers relating the incident:



b6  
b7C

MI 79-56



b6  
b7C



[redacted] stated that one [redacted] a bar customer, told him that he, [redacted] had seen a fight on the parking lot on January 7, 1963, and had driven his car around the block in order to get a better look at the license but when he returned, the car was gone. [redacted] has been separately interviewed.



b6  
b7C

Date February 4, 1963

On January 29, 1963 STANLEY G. HAUKE DAHL, Chief of Police, Kenosha, Wisconsin, advised that he obtained the following getaway route from an informant whose identity he could not divulge. The writer accompanied Chief HAUKE DAHL and Lieutenant [ ] of the Kenosha Police Department over the following route:

b6  
b7C

Highway K, 60th Street West to  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile East of League Lake. Then North to country trunk JB and West  $\frac{1}{2}$  county trunk X through Brighton to general area where victim was buried in an abandoned farmhouse in the Northwest corner of the base. Then proceeding on N until it meets D to old road that goes South and West and comes back in on N again.

Informant advised HAUKE DAHL to conduct search in the area of the abandoned old bridge which crosses the Des Plaines River. The bridge and river were reached by driving up a cow pasture type road approximately 200 yards off of the main road. The area, which was completely covered by heavy snow drifts, was searched by the individuals named herein for the getaway car, discarded clothing, weapons, etc., with negative results.

---

On 1-29-63 at Kenosha, Wisconsin File # 79-56  
by SA JOSEPH W. KRIOESKE/cef Date dictated 2-4-63

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Date February 18, 1963

[redacted] telephonically advised at one AM, that he had been threatened because of information he had relative to TONY BERNAT murder. He was interviewed at the home of [redacted]

b6  
b7C

[redacted] and related the following story:

On January 7, 1963, about 10:45 PM, after leaving the Dayton Hotel, [redacted] went to the North Shore Station and had a cup of coffee. He was there only for about five minutes and upon leaving went to the parking lot to his car, at which time he observed four men standing by a 1963 F-85 Oldsmobile fordoor, bearing Illinois plates. [redacted] said that one very short man was pushing a bigger man into the car and that he heard the remark "what are you doing?" [redacted] further described the car as being maroon in color, very clean with whitewall tires and believed that the first three numbers in the Illinois license plate were 138 or 183. The only description [redacted] could provide of the men was that two were in overcoats and top hats and the others he did not take note of. [redacted] advised that the entire incident took place at the far end of the North Shore parking lot.

b6  
b7C

[redacted] stated that he is the [redacted] at [redacted] and that while acting in that capacity at about 7:30 PM on February 10, 1963, he received a phone call and a man's voice on the other end said, "You will never leave the store again alive after tonight." [redacted] said, "Who is this," and the voice at the other end answered, "You don't know me. You've never seen my face." [redacted] became frightened and left the store, returning to his room at [redacted]

b6  
b7C

[redacted] However, because he thought the threat came as a result of what he observed at the North Shore parking lot on January 7, 1963, he called [redacted] at about 8:45 PM and [redacted] came and picked him up, taking him to his home at [redacted]

On 2/11/63 at Kenosha, Wisconsin File # MI 79-56

b6  
b7C

by SAs [redacted] & CHARLES A. AUSTIN/bs Date dictated 2/12/63

CRIME SCENE: NORTH SHORE STATION

MI 79-56

RE: CRIME SCENE, NORTH SHORE STATION

On January 27, 1963, Lt. [REDACTED], Police Department, Kenosha, Wisconsin, furnished a scale drawing of 1" to 30' of the above area, which included the property of the Chicago North Shore & Milwaukee Railroad and its parking lot. Indicated thereon are the positions of:

(1) Victim's car; (2) blood stained coat; (3) glass frames-case and coat button and (4) broken glass lens.

Information is to the effect that this drawing was made from actual measurements made by [REDACTED] Registered Land Surveyor, Wisconsin S-772, Kenosha, Wisconsin.

Subsequently, Lt. [REDACTED] made additional copies of this drawing available and one copy thereof is being made a part of this report at this point, for ready reference purposes.



MI 79-56

RE: CRIME SCENE PHOTOGRAPHS,  
NORTH SHORE STATION,  
KENOSHA, WISCONSIN

Information furnished by the Kenosha Police Department on January 27, 1963, was to the effect that Victim's 1961 Buick Invicta, bearing 1963 Wisconsin J83-735, had been found on the parking lot of the North Shore Station on the morning of January 8, 1963. When it appeared that "foul play" might be involved, photographs of the car were made by the police photographer prior to the vehicle being moved or processed; that no photographs of the crime scene area were made in fact at that time or prior to January 27, 1963. One set of 12, 4" X 5" photographs of stain spots on victim's car made by the Kenosha Police, as they were thought to be blood, were furnished and are being retained in the case file (79-56-1A4).

On January 28, 1963, the Police Photographer [redacted] Kenosha PD, accompanied by SA JOSEPH W. KRIEFSKE took four photographs of the above crime scene along with 4 photographs of the victim's car, which had been removed to the Kenosha PD. The 8 negatives and 2 photographs of each are being retained in the case file. b6  
b7C

On January 28, 1963, the victim's car was again processed and additional blood samples taken therefrom by SA ROY H. MC DANIEL, and in turn forwarded to the Bureau's Lab for examination.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date February 4, 1963

The following photographs were taken by [redacted] and identification officer of the Kenosha, Wisconsin Police Department at the crime scene of the North Shore Depot where BERNAT was assaulted and forced into the car by three Unsubs on January 7, 1963. Present during the taking of the photographs were Lieutenant [redacted] also of the Kenosha Police Department, and the writer. The photographs have been appropriately identified and placed in exhibit envelopes in instant case file as well as the negatives, which were obtained from [redacted]

b6  
b7c

1. Taken with a speed-graphic. Property of the Kenosha Police Department; was taken from in front of residence located at 6439 27th Avenue looking North and a little West. Photograph will include the parking lot area and the North Shore Depot and waiting station.
2. Was taken from the intersection of 64th Street and 27th Avenue looking North.
3. From in front of the residence at 6635 and 6639 27th Avenue from a driveway looking West at a yellow sign containing a message to the effect that the parking lot was private property of the Chicago, Milwaukee North Shore Railroad, adjacent to which the suspect car was parked.
4. Picture looks South from the Depot on 27th Avenue.

b6  
b7c

[redacted] resides at [redacted] and the address of the Kenosha Police Department is 804 - 56th Street, Kenosha, Wisconsin.

On 1-28-63 at Kenosha, Wisconsin File # 79-56  
by SA JOSEPH W. KRIOFSKE/cef Date dictated 2-4-63

Date February 5, 1963

A Buick automobile, 4-door, brown in color, bearing Wisconsin 1963 license J83-735, was examined at the Kenosha Police Department garage. It was noted that the mileage was 29,728, and the trip mileage, 7,617. There was a service sticker on the door post indicating that the automobile had been serviced on 11/20/62 and showing oil change, lubrication and oil filter change at 27,916 miles by a Buick company at Kenosha.

On the front seat of the automobile was a pair of grey gloves and a six bottle carton of Sprite. On the left sun visor was a cocktail stirring stick bearing the wording "Manny Shars Saraha". This stick was clipped to the sun visor with St. Christopher, Patron of Travelers clip.

In the glove compartment were match books of Howard Johnson and the Bank of Kenosha, a tube of lubricant, a tube of touch-up paint, a pair of lady's sunglasses, a pair of men's sunglasses, a service policy on the automobile, a road map for Illinois issued by DX Company and showing notations on the front in ink with the words, Hot Springs, Poplar Bluff, St. Louis and Routes 6 and 66 thereon. Also found were the following: A Missouri road map, a Wisconsin map open to Milwaukee and vicinity with an insert marked with pencil markings, a Shell road map - the State of Georgia, a DX map of Chicago and vicinity, a toll road map of Illinois and the East, a map of the City of Ft. Lauderdale, Florida, standard maps of Illinois and Indiana, a Phillips 66 road map of Florida.

Underneath the rear seat were located four match folders. One cigarette stub was found in the front ash tray of the car.

The interior of the automobile was processed for latent fingerprints and five lifts were obtained.

The exterior of the automobile was examined for the presence of blood stain with the following noted:

1. There were three large smears about 1½ to 2" long and wide on the upper part of the right front fender.
2. Just above number 1 were several streaks of reddish stain.

On 1/28/63 at Kenosha, Wisconsin File # MI 79-56  
by SA ROY H. MC DANIEL/kaj Date dictated 1/31/63

3. On the right front door was one streak about 5" long under the handle. This was a light smear.

4. On the right rear fender there were two or three small pinpoint dots at the extreme rear end on top.

5. On the rear glass there were numerous spots and spatters. Most of these appeared at the left side on the top and bottom.

6. On the left rear fender there were numerous drops, smears and streaks. Most appeared on the top portion of the fender.

7. On the rear trunk lid there were possibly 75 to 100 drops, mostly on the left side. Most of the drops were from  $\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter to pinpoint size. At the bottom part of the trunk they appeared to streak toward the front of the car.

8. On the rear bumper there was a large smear on the upper left side, a smaller smear just below this and 8 to 10 smears on the middle portion of the bumper at the rear.

No blood was noted on the front of the hood or the left side past the rear door, the top or the left front door.

Samples were taken from numerous places on the automobile and placed in pill boxes.

Notations were made as to exact points where such samples were obtained.

MI 79-56

CRIME SCENE: BONG AIR FORCE BASE

Date 1/31/63

[redacted]  
[redacted] advised that she does not know whether the following is pertinent or not but is furnishing same on a confidential basis for whatever value it might have.

b6  
b7C

[redacted] advised that on Wednesday, January 9, 1963, while enroute to the Local Board at Elkhorn, Wisconsin, from Kenosha she took State Highway 43 west as a short cut route and about 7:45 a.m., exactly one mile west from the east entrance of Bong Air Force Base where Highway 75 intersects with Highway 43, she observed two men walking toward the highway about 10 yards south of the highway. These men were in the field a short distance west from the base of the hill or rise in ground. A little further west there are 2 - 3 steel water tanks but the position of the two men was closer toward the hill than toward the tanks.

b6  
b7C

[redacted] said as she passed this position, which she later double checked on her odometer, and saw these two men there was no car in sight on the road; however, as she continued west a short distance an automobile appeared in sight heading east on the same road she was on which car was occupied only by the driver and as she watched through her rear view mirror the car pulled to the south side of the shoulder just about the time the two men reached the road and they got in and the car continued east.

b6  
b7C

[redacted] said she was curious because of the fact this area is a desolate and lonely section and the men did not appear to be hunters and it was odd to see two men alone with no car in sight at the time she observed them. She added she did not make an identification of any of these three men or the car and could not give any description of their dress except in general as follows, since at the time she was traveling 55 - 50 miles per hour:

b6  
b7C

---

On 1/26/63 at Kenosha, Wis. File # MI 79-56  
by SA WILLIAM J. HIGGINS, JR.:mg Date dictated 1/27/63

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

MI 79-56

No. 1

Race	White
Sex	Male
Age	Late 30's or early 40's
Height	5'11" to 6'
Build	Medium
Hair	Dark
Complexion	Dark
Dress	Well dressed, street type clothes, snap brim hat

No. 2

Race	White
Sex	Male
Age	Late 30's or early 40's
Height	5'9" to 10"
Build	Medium
Dress	Well dressed, street type clothes, snap brim hat

[redacted] said her view of the driver of the car was too brief to observe other than that he was a male and about the same age.

[redacted] said that in regard to the car, it was her recollection it was a late model, possibly 1960, light tan or beige in color and shiny as though it might be of metallic paint. As to its make, she did not know nor could she be sure whether tudor or fordor. In regard to the license, she did not note same but believes if it had been other than a 1963 Wisconsin license her attention would have been drawn to that color difference.

b6  
b7C

Date February 4, 1963

On January 28, 1963, a meeting was held at Kenosha County Court House in the Office of Chief Investigator [redacted] Kenosha County Sheriff's Office at approximately 1:00 PM and instructions were given to the following individuals who later participated in the search:

b6  
b7C

In addition to Chief Investigator [redacted] there were present Lieutenant [redacted] Kenosha Police Department, and the following Kenosha County Deputies: [redacted] and the writer.

b6  
b7C

A Kenosha Civil Defense truck with ladders, shovels and other essential equipment was employed as well as two Kenosha squads.

At approximately 3:30 PM the search was started at the Bong Air Force Base located adjacent to highway 43 and within the view of the passing motorists, were three large fuel tanks with open tops which are approximately 75 feet high and 60 feet in diameter. Each of these were searched to locate the body with negative results.

At various points near the uncompleted runways of the base there were approximately 60 sewers, each approximately 10 feet deep covered by manhole covers. All of these were searched as well as numerous concrete-block incompleted houses and bunkers, mill pounds and every conceivable place of concealment, by the writer and deputies [redacted] and Lt. [redacted]

b6  
b7C

The writer instructed [redacted] of the Civil Defense truck, and deputies [redacted] and [redacted] to commence a search of abandoned farm houses on the northwest corners of the base. At approximately 5:00 PM Deputy [redacted] notified the writer that he was at the abandoned residence of the former commander of the base, located on its northwest corner. He requested that all parties of the search meet him there. All squads assembled at the commander's residence at approximately 5:30 PM after darkness had fallen. [redacted] advised the writer

b6  
b7C

On 1/29/63 at Kenosha, Wisconsin File # MI 79-56  
by SA JOSEPH W. KRIEFSKE /sbt Date dictated 2/4/63



MI 79-56

that he went to the basement of the residence and the he observed an area, in what formerly was a coal bin, that appeared to show signs of recent digging in the coal bin or fruit cellar which was enclosed by a concrete wall except for an opening to permit ingress and egress. He advised further that when he arrived at the abandoned residence pursuant to instructions in entering the basement he observed what appeared to be a blood stain on the upper door frame to the cellar and that this caused him to believe that the victim might be buried in the fruit cellar.

The parties to the search then collectively joined the writer in the basement of the residence and instructed Deputies [redacted] and [redacted] after conferring with Chief Investigator [redacted] to get shovels and other necessary tools from the Civil Defense truck and to commence digging operations in the fruit cellar which began at approximately 5:30 PM. It is to be noted that the temperature on January 28, 1963 was between 15 and 20 below zero. The basement ceiling was very low and it was difficult for a group of people to move in the area. Accordingly the parties to the search took turns digging the loose dirt out of the fruit cellar while others were attempting to warm themselves in available vehicles.

At approximately 5:45 PM Deputy [redacted] who together with [redacted] commenced the digging, reported to the writer that he had located the body, possibly that of the victim, and the grave was dug under approximately two and a half feet. The entire searching group with the writer then entered the cellar and observed that the hands of the victim, which were tied with a wire, were exposed as well as part of one leg, which had been struck with a spoon type shovel as a result of which a piece of clothes from the pants of victim was torn off. This resembled at least in color the description of the victim's trousers. As a result there was also uncovered a tabloid newspaper which was covered with blood, which could have been used by one of the unknown subjects to wipe his hand off. During the digging operations, it was noted that powder would rise in the air, and was later ascertained to be an agricultural type of lime. The ground seemed to be mixed with lime when the grave was covered. The tabloid and door frame containing physical evidence was later forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for examination.

After the discovery was viewed by the writer, then the other parties to the search, Lt. [redacted] accompanied the writer

3

MI 79-56

to a near by farm house of a [ ] and telephonically contacted SA JOHN A. HOLTZMAN to apprise him of the discovery and they received further instructions and pursuant to instructions, the writer and [ ] also notified the Kenosha PD, Kenosha SO, and the Kenosha Coroner and ceased operations until SA HOLTZMAN and the other authorities notified should arrive at the scene. The digging was then interrupted from this point on until the persons notified arrived at the scene at approximately 8:00 PM after which SA JOHN A. HOLTZMAN continued the search and took charge of the investigation from this point on. b6 b7C

The following investigation was conducted by SA JOSEPH W. KRIOFSKE:

On January 29, 1963, photographs of suspects were exhibited to [redacted] Bong Motel, located in Union Grove, Wisconsin, 1/4 mile south of 43 on Highway 45. [redacted]

[redacted] advised that the photographs of NICK TARANTINO and [redacted] looked familiar. She stated, however, that she had no idea when and if they stayed at her motel, and she had no records to consult to refresh her recollection of the days on which these individuals may have registered at the motel.

b6  
b7C

On January 29, 1963, [redacted] of Herb Kings Motel, located Highway 45, six miles south of Union Grove, Wisconsin, advised that the photograph of NICK TARANTINO looked familiar, but that she had no records which she could consult to verify the fact that an individual named TARANTINO had stayed at her motel within the past several months.

[redacted] of the Red Oak Inn, 45 and Junction NN, advised that the photograph of [redacted] looked familiar but that she could furnish no further information as to when he might have been in her place.

On January 29, 1963, the following individuals who handle lime were contacted with negative results, and photographs of suspects were exhibited without effecting any identification:

b6  
b7C



2/6/63

The following investigation was conducted by SA JOHN A. HOLTZMAN on January 28, 1963 following receipt of information at approximately 5:45 PM from Deputy [redacted] Kenosha County Sheriff's Office.

b6  
b7C

[redacted] telephonically advised that the searchers at Bong Air Force Base had located a grave containing a body, which was believed identical to the Victim and requested assistance and advice.

After obtaining the necessary equipment, SA HOLTZMAN accompanied [redacted] and another Deputy Sheriff to the grave site and arranged for protection of the outdoor scene by placing a rope barricade around the house lot. An effort was also made to have all unnecessary people leave the scene of the burial in the basement so as not to further contaminate evidence there.

b6  
b7C

On the scene at the time were Sheriff LELAND CHARTIER, Chief of Police STANLEY HAUKE DAHL and SA JOSEPH W. KRIOFSKE, along with EDWARD WAVRO, Kenosha County Coroner. Other officers present were [redacted], Kenosha County Sheriff's Office, Lieutenant [redacted], Kenosha Police Department, Deputies [redacted] and other officers.

b6  
b7C

The excavation of the grave was being conducted by [redacted] and [redacted] under the direction of the Coroner and [redacted]

Following request of Sheriff CHARTIER, the handling of the crime scene was delegated to SA HOLTZMAN.

[redacted] designated [redacted] to be in charge of handling the evidence for the Sheriff's Office and Deputy [redacted] to take photographs of the interior of the basement. [redacted] said that he and SAS WILLIAM J. HIGGINS, Jr. and WARREN J. KENNEY would remain with the body through the autopsy examination.

b6  
b7C

SAS [redacted] and CHARLES A. AUSTIN, after

On 1/28,29/63 at Kenosha, Wisconsin File # MI 79-56

by SA JOHN A. HOLTZMAN/eak Date dictated 2/5/63

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

MI 79-56

their arrival a short time later, were placed in charge of completely searching the east or furnace room of the basement and requested to have Deputy [ ] identify each piece of significant evidence located.

b6  
b7C

As to the west room of the basement, the search of this room was handled by SA FRANCIS M. MULLEN, Jr., who was assigned the west one-half of this room and the east one-half was searched by SA HOLTZMAN. Again, arrangements were made for Deputy [ ] to observe in its original location and identify each piece of significant evidence located.

b6  
b7C

The body was positively identified at 9:50 PM but the excavation was not completed until 11:15 PM at which time the body was removed and turned over to the Coroner who took the body to Kenosha.

Following removal of the body, the above described assignments were carried out and are subject matter of separate reports by the individuals involved.

After the basement was completely checked during the night of January 28-29, 1963 and all pertinent evidence removed, the grave room itself was thoroughly examined by SAS [ ] and HOLTZMAN. This, likewise, is the subject of a separate report.

b6  
b7C

After daylight on January 29, 1963, the outdoor crime scene search was conducted by SAS JOHN W. SCHALLER and JAMES H. BREWSTER.

MI 79-56

During and following the discovery of the VICTIM's body on the late afternoon of January 28, 1963, a "crime scene search" was made in conjunction therewith. There follows a chronological listing of the materials found by identification numbers and brief description of the materials involved. In separate FD 302's, the individual items as recovered by the several search Special Agents, are being listed and identified by them, separately.

The following items were found at the crime scene located on Bong Air Force Base abandoned at a spot which is called the Rutledge Farm. A number of Officers, Agents as well as local investigators participated in the search and the items have been identified by the officers and in addition there are duplicate item numbers, depending upon where the item was found.

To distinguish for the purposes of this communication, (it is requested that the Laboratory refer in their report to the same numbers), two series of numbers will be used in this regard, a C series and a B series referring respectively to the crime scene and to the Victim's body.

- C-1 Debris from window well which was blocked up with cushions and rags to cut out the light.
- C-2 Torn sheet of tablet paper containing blood and footprints found in basement.
- C-3 Two pieces of covered wire, one red, one green, clip on one end.
- C-4 Section of newspaper containing boot print.
- C-5 Section of newspaper, Racine Journal-Times, February 4, 1959, containing blood stains.
- C-6 Section Kenosha Evening News containing blood stains.
- C-7 Debris from floor, back basement room.
- C-8 Debris from floor, back basement room.
- C-9 Section Milwaukee Journal, February 5, 1959, containing blood stains.
- C-10 Piece of blue cloth with blood stains.
- C-11 Excelsior from basement floor, back room.
- C-12 Piece of board, 1 Ft. 3 in. long, 5½ in. wide, containing blood.
- C-13 Woman's Day magazine, January, 1949, with blood stains.
- C-14 Piece of paper with four lines of type containing blood stains.

- C-15 Piece of notebook paper with blood stains and footprint.
- C-16 Newspaper, Waukesha Freeman, February 7, 1959, with blood stain.
- C-17 Woman's Day magazine, May, 1949, with blood stain.
- C-18 Cover from Woman's Day magazine, October, 1942, with blood stains.
- C-19 Piece of newspaper from the bottom of the grave.
- C-20 Six pieces of paper from bottom of empty grave.
- C-21 General Motors key with red plastic coin container from bottom of empty grave.
- C-22 Two glass fragments from bottom of grave.
- C-23 Part of lime bag from bottom of grave.
- C-24 Lime from bottom of grave.
- C-25 Salem cigarette butt from furnace room.
- C-26 One each, Tareyton and L&M cigarette butt, from furnace room.
- C-27 Ashes from furnace.
- C-28 Ashes from floor of furnace room.
- C-29 Ashes from floor of furnace room.
- C-30 Ashes from floor of furnace room.
- C-31 Galvanized door from back of furnace.
- C-32 Section of door, two boards with cleat, containing fingerprints.



- C-33 Three boards separated but part of wooden door, Item 32, containing blood stains and possible boot and fingerprints.
- C-34 Piece of red and green plaid cotton material.
- C-35 Brown divan cushion.
- C-36 Black woman's coat.
- C-37 Piece of brown and black carpeting.
- C-38 Blue denim man's jacket.
- C-39 Green Sheet, Milwaukee Journal, February 5, 1959, containing blood stains.

The above is complete list of items physically taken by Agents from the crime scene. There follows in the same C series items taken from crime scene by local officers:

- C-40 Woman's Day magazine, October, bearing blood stains and picked up east of west door of furnace room.
- C-41 Kenosha newspaper found lying on floor outside entrance way of dugout.
- C-42 Dirt taken from hole by Victim's head.
- C-43 Dirt taken from under Victim's head.
- C-44 Dirt and lime taken from south side of grave near body and portion of paper bag.
- C-45 Portions of lime bag taken from around body of Victim.
- C-46 Dirt and portions of lime bag taken from southwest corner of grave near Victim's knees.
- C-47 Dirt taken from west end of grave near Victim's feet

- C-48 Pink paper taken from grave.
- C-49 Cloth found on basement floor of house where Victim's body found.
- C-50 Piece of wood bearing blood stains and paint found on floor.
- C-51 Pieces of wood and other debris found near face of Victim.
- C-52 Piece of paper found on basement floor.
- C-53 Piece of bloody paper stuck to a piece of metal.
- C-54 Board found buried below surface of grave about 1 foot above body of Victim.
- C-55 Pieces of earthen crock found on top of Victim's grave.
- C-56 Piece of canvas-like material found about 1 foot below surface of Victim's grave.

The following items were taken from the Victim's body at the time of the autopsy:

- B-1 Heavy duty plastic cover used at crime scene to rest body of Victim as taken from shallow grave and contains ground residue and material from the body.
- B-2 Material found packed around the head of Victim at autopsy.
- B-3 Outer shirt and undershirt cut from body of Victim, together with various debris, including torn newspaper dated February 8, 1959, of the Racine Journal-Times.
- B-4 Trousers, belt and shorts cut and removed from body of Victim. Trousers had Smartair label plus laundry mark of "Tony B." and "J.K." thereon.
- B-5 Timex self-winding wristwatch from left wrist of Victim.
- B-6 Metallic fingernail clip and leather case containing small manicure knife removed from Victim's pants pocket.

- B-7 Orange colored electrical wire removed from wrists of Victim at autopsy with knot intact as removed from wrist bound inside wrist to inside wrist with right wrist twisted slightly toward body.
- B-8 Orange electrical single strand wire as removed from neck of Victim. Wire closed by apparent single over-hand twist with "twist" located on side of neck just behind left ear. Also contains lime, hair and blood.
- B-9 One brown man's leather wingtip Stacy-Adams shoe, size 10-E, removed from body.
- B-10 One man's sock removed from left foot of Victim.
- B-11 Piece of possible lime cast containing impression which appears to be a seam found on rear of left calf just above the ankle of the Victim.
- B-12 White handkerchief removed from left rear trouser pocket of Victim containing debris and lime.
- B-13 Loose hair samples taken from the left side of the head of Victim BIERNAT.
- B-14 Loose hair removed from head of Victim BIERNAT in area of laceration on rear of head.
- B-15 Body hair taken from the chest of Victim.
- B-16 Sample hair from pubic regions of Victim.
- B-17 Pieces of flesh tissue removed from area around the 6 cm laceration on back of head of Victim.
- B-18 Flesh tissue removed from area bordering 2.5 cm laceration on side toward back of Victim's head.
- B-19 Blood taken from heart of Victim BIERNAT.
- B-20 Blood taken from heart of Victim BIERNAT.
- B-21 Contents of stomach of Victim BIERNAT removed at 12:01 a.m., January 29, 1963.
- B-22 Scrapings from underneath left thumbnail of Victim.

- B-23 Scrapings from underneath left forefingernail of Victim.
- B-24 Scrapings from underneath left middle fingernail of Victim.
- B-25 Scrapings from underneath left ring fingernail of Victim.
- B-26 Scrapings from underneath left small fingernail of Victim.
- B-27 Scrapings from underneath right thumbnail of Victim.
- B-28 Scrapings from underneath right forefingernail of Victim.
- B-29 Scrapings from underneath right middle fingernail of Victim.
- B-30 Scrapings from underneath right ring fingernail of Victim.
- B-31 Scrapings from underneath small fingernail of Victim.

Date 2/1/63

On January 29, 1963, the empty grave of TONY BIERNAT, which was located at the scene where his body was found January 28, 1963, was examined by Special Agents JOHN A. HOLTZMAN and [redacted]. The following items were observed and collected from that grave:

b6  
b7C

- #1. Two small glass fragments located in the bottom of the empty grave.
- #2. One key with key chain and red coin type container located in the bottom of the empty grave.
- #3. One small piece of newspaper bearing the printing "Levin Bros. Sixth at Villa," located in the bottom of the empty grave.
- #4. Six pieces of assorted paper located in the bottom of the empty grave.
- #5. Portions of paper bag of Milwaukee Lime and Cement Co., Pressure Hydrated Lime, located in bottom of empty grave.
- #6. Lime taken from bottom of empty grave.

The above empty grave was located inside an excavation under the porch of the abandoned house in the northwest area of the basement and in a separate area, entry into which was gained through a large hole in the north cement wall of the west basement room. This excavation consisted of cement walls, dirt floor and wood ceiling consisting of 2" x 8" beams. This area measured 15'6" long and 5'10" wide, measured 6' from floor to the bottom of the 2" x 8" beams. This area had a window located on the north wall 2'4" wide and 2'9" long, the west side of the window being 5' from the west wall and had asbestos board which had been caulked in apparently for years covering the window opening. This board was broken out and was in pieces still in the window.

On 1/29/63 at Kenosha County, Wisc. File # MI 79-56  
by SA JOHN A. HOLTZMAN;  
SA [redacted] mg Date dictated 1/30/63

b6  
b7C

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

MI 79-56

The open grave was an excavation 3 feet deep, 2'4" wide and 4'5" long, the long side of the grave running east and west. This excavation was 5' from the west wall, 2'3" from the north wall and 1'8" from the south wall, the east end of the grave being located opposite the middle of the hole in the basement wall. The grave consisted of perpendicular sides with the exception of the northeast corner in the bottom of the grave which was not squared off as the other corners were.

The above listed items were obtained by Special Agents HOLTZMAN and [ ] and identified.

b6  
b7C

Date 2/6/63

The back or west room, as distinguished from the furnace or east room of the basement of the house where Victim's body was located, is described as follows.

The room is 20 feet, 5½ inches long, and 14 feet, 1 inch wide, with the long dimension running in a north-south direction. The height of the room from the concrete floor to the ceiling joist is 5 feet, 6 inches. There is a supporting 6 by 6 post located 6 feet, 8 inches from the west wall and 6 feet, 1½ inches from the north wall.

The following are apertures in the various walls of the room.

Entrance is made to the room from the furnace room by a door, the north edge of which is located 10 feet, 6 inches from the northeast corner of the room on the east wall. The door is 3 feet wide, 5 feet, 6 inches high, and the threshold is flush with the floor of this room but elevated 2 inches above the floor of the furnace room. Also, on this east wall and 1 foot, 8 inches to the south of the south edge of the door is a crawl space, 2 feet, 8 inches wide, and 2 feet, 4 inches high.

On the south wall or the wall to the left as entrance is made to the room is one window, 2 feet, 7 inches wide by 2 feet, 6 inches high, and recessed into the wall 25 inches. The west edge of this window is located 6 feet, 4 inches from the southwest corner of the room. The window opening contained a shutter and a cold air return to the upstairs.

Along the west wall of the room is one window, located 7 feet from the northwest corner of the room, and this window is 14 inches high and 28 inches wide, with the window pane broken.

Along the north wall of the room is a hole broken through the foundation, showing that the foundation is made up of large stones lined on the inside with cement facing. The thickness of the wall at this point was

---

On 1/29/63 at Bong AFB, Kenosha County, Wisconsin File # MI 79-56  
by SAS JOHN W. HOLTZMAN & [redacted] Date dictated 2/5/63  
[redacted] /eak

b6  
b7C

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

MI 79-56

approximately 18 inches. The hole which led from this back basement room to a space under the floor of the porch of the house is located 3 feet, 6 inches from the northeast corner of the room. It is 4 feet, 9 inches across and the bottom of the hole is 1 foot, 3 inches above the floor level, with the hole extending in an irregular fashion from the bottom to the top of the wall. There was no debris evident which would indicate that the hole was of recent origin.

The following observations were made of items and conditions in this room.

There were bloodstains of a spatter type on the north edge of the door jamb running from 7 inches above the floor to 21 inches above the floor across the jamb and along the east wall of the back room for approximately 16 inches.

There were also blood droplets and blood smears on the north wall under the hole in that wall covering a span of about 14 inches long and 8 inches high.

The window well on the south wall, when first observed by agents, was stuffed with a brown velvet type cushion measuring 2 feet by 2½ feet by 3½ inches thick. [redacted] of the Sheriff's Office, pointed out the following additional items, which at the time they were first observed by agents were lying at the entrance to the crawl space on the east wall, had been taken by Deputies from the above window well, where they had obviously been placed, along with the cushion described above, to preclude light emitting from the basement:

b6  
b7C

Black cloth woman's coat, having caricatural fur collar and bearing label "The Fair," Chicago and Oak Park;

Torn piece of brown carpeting, 16 inches long, 4 inches wide, folded along the long dimension;



MI 79-56

Blue denim man's jacket, having metal buttons with inscription "Standard Overall" on it;

Torn piece of green and red plaid cotton type cloth.

These items were subsequently brought to the Sheriff's Office and identified by SA HOLTZMAN and the Sheriff's Officer who found them.

Also removed from this room and brought to the Sheriff's Office by the way of the Kenosha Resident Agency Office were two boards painted white and bearing a cross cleat, which were found in this room lying in the immediate vicinity of the supporting post at the time SA HOLTZMAN entered the room, and two more boards painted white and bearing another cross cleat, which were found in the grave room itself. These four boards with the two cross cleats fitted together to make a door and observation of the rest of the house disclosed that the door from which these pieces came was located at the top of the stairs between the main and second floor where still an additional board, which had originally constituted the door, was hanging on the hinges.

Apart from these items, the balance of items taken from this room were separated into two categories, those from the east half of the room taken by SA HOLTZMAN and separately reported, and those from the west half of the room taken by SA [ ] and separately reported.

b6  
b7c

Date 2/6/63

The east one-half of the back room of the house, where BIERNAT's body was buried, was carefully searched, including floors, walls and ceiling, by SA JOHN A. HOLTZMAN with the following results, and with the following items identified by SA HOLTZMAN and Deputy Sheriff [redacted] [redacted] at the place where they lay, being subsequently packaged and preserved for future use.

b6  
b7C

1. Sweepings of dirt and debris from window well on south wall.
2. Sheet metal furnace door containing a number of boot prints and located on floor in southeast corner of room (this was door to back part of furnace and had latch on top edge).
3. Torn sheet of tablet type paper containing boot prints found in southeast corner of room.
4. Two pieces of wire, one red and one green covering, with clip on one end and other end bare for distance of approximately three-quarters of an inch. These wires were 13 inches long and located respectively 2 and 3 feet from hole in north wall.
5. Section of newspaper with sole print located 2 feet from east wall and 3 feet, 6 inches from north wall.
6. Section of Racine newspaper, dated February 4, 1959, with blood on both sides of it, located in northeast corner of room.
7. Green Sheet section of "Milwaukee Journal," dated February 5, 1959, with blood on one side but faced down found along north wall, distance 1½ feet from east wall.

---

On 1/29/63 at Bong AFB, Kenosha County, Wisconsin File # MI 79-56

by SA JOHN A. HOLTZMAN/eak Date dictated 2/5/63

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

MI 79-56

8. Front section of "Kenosha Evening News," dated February 5, 1959, folded in half, with headline facing up. It had blood on the down side and was found along north wall, also  $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet from east wall.
9. Debris from floor in front of hole in north wall and debris from along east side of support post in basement.

All of the above items were further identified as to location and more detailed description on the identification tags affixed to the items.

These items were either maintained for possible future comparison purposes or forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for examination.

Date February 6, 1963

The west one-half of the back room of the house, where BIERNAT's body was buried, was carefully searched including floors, walls and ceiling, by SA [redacted] with the following results, and with the following items identified by SA [redacted] and Deputy Sheriff [redacted] at the place where they lay, being subsequently packaged and preserved for future use.

b6  
b7C

1. 5'8" from east wall, 2' from south wall, one cartridge case apparently from a .22 calibre weapon.
2. Excelsior packing located 3'8" from west wall and 2' south of center post.
3. One blue cloth material found 2' directly northwest of center pole containing possible blood stains.
4. One newspaper containing blood stains and possible fingerprints found 2' directly north of center pole.

All of the above items were further identified as to location and more detailed description on the identification tags affixed to the items.

These items were either maintained for possible future comparison purposes or forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for examination.

---

On 1/29/63 at Bong AFB, Kenosha County, Wisconsin File # MI 79-56  
by SA [redacted] /kaj Date dictated 2/5/63

b6  
b7C

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Date 2/4/63

On January 29, 1963 the furnace room in the basement of the abandoned house at the burial scene of TONY BIERNAT was examined by Special Agents CHARLES F. AUSTIN and [redacted]

b6  
b7C

[redacted]. This room was found to measure 26' 10" long and 13' 6" wide. Entry into this room was by stone steps totalling six stone risers from the east side of the house leading to a doorway into the basement measuring three feet wide, the south edge of the doorway being 5' 3" from the south indoor basement wall. There were two basement windows measuring 2' 6" wide and 1' 2" high located on each side of this door, the bottom of these windows being at ground level. The floor and walls of this room were observed to be of cement and the ceiling to consist of 2" x 8" wood beams, the bottom edge of these beams measuring 6' 1" to the basement floor. One wood supporting post 6" x 6" was located 5' 3" from the north basement wall and 8' 6" from the east wall. A wood partition 3' 6" wide was located from the north wall toward the wood beam. An opening in the cement wall of the southeast corner of the room was observed to measure 1' 3" x 5' 10" and led to a small area located under the first floor of the house which can be described as a crawl space. A metal floor furnace 3' 2" wide and 5' 9" long was located near the north wall of the room 12' 9" from the east wall. A metal water tank 12" in diameter was located near the northeast corner of the furnace. This room also had a door 3 feet wide, 5' 8" high in the southwest corner of the room leading to another basement room. A stairway was located in the northwest corner of the room 3 feet wide and 6 feet in length and consisted of wood construction and wood steps. This stairway was badly in need of repair and could not be used in its present condition. At the top of this stairway in the northwest corner was a landing 3' wide and 2' 4" long. This room contained much debris on the floor, consisting of loose papers, wood, ashes and other miscellaneous debris.

The following items were observed and collected from this room:

- #1. Woman's Day magazine dated January, 1949, and some portions of other magazines stuck thereto with stains appearing to be blood, located 5' 6" from the west door and 3' 6" from the south wall.

On 1/29/63 Kenosha County, Wis. File # MI 79-56  
SA CHARLES F. AUSTIN, SA [redacted] mg 2/2/63  
by \_\_\_\_\_ Date dictated \_\_\_\_\_

b6  
b7C

- #2. One piece of white paper containing four lines of miscellaneous typing specimens, 5" x 8," located 3' from the south wall and 3' 6" from the west door.
- #3. A portion of holed white notebook paper containing possible blood stains and a portion of a footprint located 2' from the south wall and 6' from the west door.
- #4. A Waukesha Daily Freeman Saturday Review newspaper dated 2/7/59 with possible blood stains located 2' 2" from the south wall and 7" from the west door.
- #5. A Woman's Day magazine dated May, 1943, with possible blood stains located 3' from the south wall and 7" from the west door.
- #6. A cover of Woman's Day magazine dated October, 1942, with possible blood stains located 3' from the south wall and 6' 6" from the west door.
- #7. One .22 caliber cartridge case, short, located 3' from base of basement stairway and 6' 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " from north wall.
- #8. One .22 caliber cartridge case located 4' 2" from north wall and 6' 1" from west wall.
- #9. One .22 caliber cartridge case located 5' 8" from north wall and 5' 10" from west wall.
- #10. One .22 caliber cartridge case found 6' 2" from north wall and 1' 2" from base of stairway.

b6  
b7C

The above items were obtained by both Special Agents [ ] and [ ] and identified.



2/1/63

Date

On January 29, 1963 the furnace room in the basement of the abandoned house at the burial scene of TONY BIERNAT was examined by Special Agents JOHN A. HOLTZMAN, [redacted] and [redacted]

b6  
b7C

The following items were observed and collected from that room by sweeping and sifting of debris on the floor:

- #1. Sample of ashes taken from the furnace.
- #2. One Salem cigarette butt located 9" south from the center of the furnace.
- #3. One Tareyton cigarette butt and one L & M cigarette butt located 9" from the south wall and 7' 6" from the west doorway threshold.
- #4. Sample of ashes taken 6' from east doorway.
- #5. Sample of ashes taken 10' from east doorway.
- #6. Sample of ashes and debris taken 14' from east doorway.

The above items were obtained by Special Agents HOLTZMAN, [redacted] and [redacted] and identified.

b6  
b7C

---

On 1/29/63 at Kenosha County, Wis. File # MI 79-56  
by SA JOHN A. HOLTZMAN: SA [redacted] :  
SA [redacted] mg Date dictated 2/1/63

b6  
b7C

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Date February 6, 1963

The roped off area surrounding the abandoned house which contained the grave of ANTHONY J. BIERNAT on the Bong Air Force Base was searched without locating anything of value to this investigation.

It was noted at the time of search this entire area was covered with snow, which was, in places, knee-deep.

---

On 1/29/63 at Kenosha County, Wisconsin File # MI 79-56

by SAs JOHN W. SCHALLER & JAMES H. BREWSTER/bs Date dictated 2/4/63

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.



Date 2/7/63

On February 4, 1963 soil samples were taken from the driveway of the burial house on the Bong Air Force Base located on Kenosha County Trunk F. Samples were taken at 20 foot intervals beginning at the base of the driveway off County Trunk F and continuing to the back of that driveway terminating at the point where two small out buildings stand.

Nine of these samples were taken alternating from the south side of the driveway to the north side of the driveway. In addition a tenth soil sample was obtained from a hump of a walk area leading south from the driveway to the east side of the house.

These samples were obtained by the agents listed below. Also present at the scene at the time these soil samples were taken were Kenosha County deputies [redacted] and [redacted]. It was noted after removing snow from this driveway that no tire impressions were visible.

b6  
b7C

b6  
b7C

On 2/4/63 at Kenosha County, Wis. File # MI 79-56  
by SA [redacted]  
SA JAMES H. BREWSTER;  
SA JOHN W. SCHALLER:mg Date dictated 2/5/63

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Date 2/7/63

Mrs. ANTHONY BIERNAT, 2305 - 71st Street, was contacted at her home. A General Motors key attached by a chain to a red plastic coin container issued by the Kenosha National Bank was displayed to Mrs. BIERNAT. She immediately identified this key and coin container as her husband's key to their 1961 Buick automobile.

In addition to displaying this key and coin container to Mrs. BIERNAT the key was tried on the 1961 Buick. It was found this key unlocked the car and operated the ignition switch.

This key and coin container were found under the body of ANTHONY BIERNAT in his grave at the Bong Air Force Base. The key was identified for purpose of evidence as C-21.

---

On 2/5/63 at Kenosha, Wis. File # MI 79-56  
by SA JOHN W. SCHALLER:  
SA JAMES H. BREWSTER: mg Date dictated 2/5/63

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Found at the scene of the VICTIM's grave in an abandoned farm house of the BONG AIR FORCE BASE on the night of 1/28/63, was an empty lime bag of the WESTERN LIME & CEMENT COMPANY, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

On 1/29/63, [redacted] Chief Investigator, Kenosha County Sheriff's Department, Kenosha, Wisconsin, advised that he had received a telephone call from [redacted] BLACKMON TRUCKING COMPANY, U.S. Highway #41 and Kenosha County Trunk E, Kenosha, Wisconsin, that the company usually had several trailer loads of lime in trailers at their terminals; further that about Christmas Time 1962, two 50 pound bags of "MIRACLE LIME" were missing from one of the trailers, being noticed when the trailer doors were observed opened. [redacted] stated he suspected [redacted] [redacted] now of Kenosha, Wisconsin. [redacted]

b6  
b7C

[redacted] further that [redacted] had recently served time in the Wisconsin State Penitentiary, Waupun, Wisconsin for [redacted] in which a Milwaukee Associate, is thought to have been involved and might be involved in VICTIM's killing. [redacted] called in view of the fact that he had read from newspaper accounts the lime had been placed over and around the VICTIM's body. [redacted] also advised that [redacted] had been involved in a motor vehicle accident at Kenosha, Wisconsin on 1/29/63.

Date February 7, 1963

[redacted] Howard Blackmon Truck Service, P. O. Box 427, telephone [redacted] Highway 41 (Service Road) and County Road E, advised that his company is the contract carrier for Western Lime and Cement Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He stated that his company obtains lime directly from the manufacturing plant and holds the lime on trailers at his place of business until such time as an order is received to deliver the lime to a customer. He noted that lime is packaged in 50 pound bags and it is not unusual for a trailer to be parked on the lot for as much as three weeks before delivery. [redacted] stated Miracle Lime is a trade name used by several companies but upon being shown the lime bag found at the scene of recovery of the body of ANTHONY J. BIERNAT immediately stated this lime was packed by WESTERN Lime and Cement Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He noted the name of this company appears on the bag.

b6  
b7C

[redacted] stated Pressure Hydrated Lime is used as an element in the quick drying of cement. The lime is placed on new cement to aid in the drying process. He stated that through actual contact with the manufacturer of the lime he has determined that this lime acts as a preservative.

b6  
b7C

[redacted] advised that at the time lime is obtained from the Company, trailers are loaded with 16 tons of lime packed in 640 50 pound bags. He stated he does not recall having heard that lime was stolen from one of the trailers. He noted he does recall that [redacted] mentioned sometime earlier that he had found a trailer door open one evening but he does not recall that lime was stolen from the trailer. He also noted that all of his trailers would have been loaded with the Pressure Hydrate Lime or so called Miracle Lime packed by Western Lime and Cement Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

b6  
b7C

[redacted] advised his company found it necessary to discharge an employee on October 5, 1962. He identified the discharged employee as [redacted]. He stated [redacted] was employed on [redacted] as [redacted] and was discharged on [redacted]. He stated [redacted] was discharged because he is an ex-convict and the Company bonding agency will not permit the Company to employ people with arrest records. He stated he has no reason to suspect that [redacted] has stolen lime from the Company but that

b6  
b7C

On 1/29/63 at Kenosha, Wisconsin File # MI 79-56

by SAs [redacted] & JAMES H. BREWSTER/ Date dictated 2/1/63  
Imp

b6  
b7C

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

MI 79-56

- 2 -

he would have been aware of the location of the lime and that lime could have been stolen directly from an unlocked trailer.

[redacted] was born [redacted] Social Security Number [redacted]

b6  
b7C

[redacted] stated Miracle Lime is used only by concrete roadbuilders and cement block companies. He identified his customers in the area as Consumer's Company, Kenosha, Wisconsin, Acme Building Material, Waukegan, Illinois, Jensen Waylite Block of Racine, Wisconsin, and Kon-Crete, Highway 50, Kenosha, Wisconsin.

[redacted] noted that his place of business is located about ten miles east of the Bong Air Force Base and is located on the main highway to Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

b6  
b7C

Date February 7, 1963

[redacted] Howard Blackmon Truck Service, Post Office Box 427, telephone UL 9-2223, Highway 41 (Service Road) and County Road E, advised that on January 5, 1963 he moved his Company from 1300 40th Street, Kenosha, Wisconsin to its present address. He stated that he had been spotting trailers there loaded with lime for about two weeks prior to moving the office. [redacted] said he recalled during the first part of the week of January 7, 1963 he found the doors of one of the trailers wide open and that the trailer contained 640 50 pound bags of Western Lime and Cement Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Miracle Lime. He said that someone had evidently opened the doors to the trailer to obtain lime. He did not actually count the bags of lime to determine whether or not any lime had been removed from the trailer.

b6  
b7C

[redacted] stated he does know, however, that the doors of this trailer were closed when he observed it the night before. He stated that while not locked the trailer doors were secured with a bar and it would have been necessary for someone to lift the bar before the doors could be opened. He advised he reported this matter to the Kenosha County Sheriff's Office after learning that lime was found on the body of ANTHONY BIERNAT of Kenosha.

b6  
b7C

[redacted] pointed out there is no one at his place of business from 7:00 P.M. to 5:00 A.M. and it would be an east matter for someone who knew the set up to steal lime. He also pointed out that his place of business is about half way between Kenosha and BONG AIR FORCE BASE and on the main highway from Milwaukee to Chicago.

b6  
b7C

On 1/29/63 at Kenosha, Wisconsin File # MI 79-56

by SAs JOHN H. GASSAWAY & JAMES H. BREWSTER Date dictated 2/1/63  
lmp

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

VICTIM's body was found in a basement grave in an abandoned farm house on the above abandoned Air Force Base. Among other items of interest as possible evidence found at the scene, was an empty lime bag bearing the name of the WESTERN LIME & CEMENT COMPANY, 125 East Wells Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

b6  
b7C

SA [redacted] ascertained from [redacted]

[redacted] and [redacted]  
both of the WESTERN LIME & CEMENT COMPANY on 1/29/63 that contrary to common belief, "quick lime" does not decompose a body but on the other hand, when covered, it will retard the decomposition of a body as it acts as a sealer. These parties advised their distributors in the Kenosha and Racine County Areas are as follows:

**KENOSHA, WISCONSIN:**

CONSUMERS COMPANY  
6008 26th Avenue  
Kenosha, Wisconsin

THOMPSON CONCRETE PRODUCTS CO.  
6620 36th Avenue  
Kenosha, Wisconsin

CITY LUMBER COMPANY  
6908 29th Avenue  
Kenosha, Wisconsin

MAURER FEED COMPANY  
No address  
Kenosha, Wisconsin

KEN CRETE PRODUCTS CO.  
RFD 2, Box 247  
Kenosha, Wisconsin

**KENOSHA COUNTY,  
WISCONSIN:**

SOMERS COAL, GRAIN & SUPPLY CO.  
Somers, Wisconsin

**RACINE, WISCONSIN:**

**J. H. HAUMERSEN & SONS INC.**  
1600. You Street  
Racine, Wisconsin

**BELLE CITY MILLING COMPANY**  
1410 Prospect Street  
Racine, Wisconsin

**ASDAHL and NELSON, INC.**  
1231 State Street  
Racine, Wisconsin

**D. P. WIGLEY COMPANY**  
1325 14th Street  
Racine, Wisconsin

**JENSEN WAYLITE BLOCK & SUPPLY CO.**  
3116 21st Street  
Racine, Wisconsin

**RACINE COUNTY,  
WISCONSIN:**

**ROY J. ALBY & SONS**  
Burlington, Wisconsin

**WILBUR LUMBER COMPANY**  
Burlington, Wisconsin

**DARIS LUMBER & FUEL COMPANY**  
Burlington, Wisconsin

**BURLINGTON CONSUMERS CO-OP CO.,**  
Burlington, Wisconsin Inc.

**M. W. KLEMA**  
Franksville, Wisconsin

**RACINE COUNTY CO-OP FARM SUPPLY**  
Franksville, Wisconsin

**STURTEVANT SUPPLY COMPANY**  
Sturtevant, Wisconsin

**DARDIS LUMBER & FUEL COMPANY**  
Sturtevant, Wisconsin

**UNION GROVE LUMBER & FUEL CO.**  
Union Grove, Wisconsin



MI 79-56

WILBUR LUMBER COMPANY  
Union Grove, Wisconsin

Subsequently, bearing upon the potential source  
of the lime supply found in VICTIM's grave, is information  
reported by SA JOHN H. GASSAWAY under the caption: [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] - Suspect.

b6  
b7C

The following investigation was conducted by SA JAMES H. BREWSTER:

AT KENOSHA, WISCONSIN

[redacted] advised on January 30, 1963 his company does handle Miracle Lime, which is manufactured by Western Lime and Cement Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He stated his company does not maintain records of individual sales of a mere bag of lime. He noted this would be maintained in the records as a cash item, and there would be no way to determine a particular customer who made a small purchase of a few bags of lime. He noted that Miracle Lime is used primarily in the building trade as a whitener for mortar or plaster.

b6  
b7C

[redacted] Ken-crete Products Company, Route 2, Box 247 (Highway 50) advised on January 30, 1963 his company uses Miracle Lime in their production of cement products. He stated Miracle Lime is purchased in large quantities and the lime is stored at their place of business, but would be available to anyone who desired to take two or three bags, and he noted there is no particular security concerning the storage of lime. He also noted that should an employee desire to steal two or three bags of lime, that this would be a very simple thing to do by merely stating that the lime bags had broken and the lime would then be charged off. He stated that occasionally small sales of lime are made, but the sales are so small that this is considered a cash item and no particular record would be maintained of such a sale.

b6  
b7C

The following advised on January 30, 1963 they either have not stocked "Miracle Lime" manufactured by Western Lime and Cement Company of Milwaukee, or have not had it in stock during the past two years:

[redacted] City Lumber and Supply Company, 6908 29th Avenue.

b6  
b7C

[redacted] and [redacted]  
Products Concrete Company, Inc., 3506 67th Street,

and JERRY MAURER, Maurer Feed Company, 1740 22nd Avenue.

AT RACINE, WISCONSIN

[ ] Jensen Waylight Lock and Supply Company, 3116 21st Street, advised on January 30, 1963 his company uses large amounts of Miracle Lime. He stated this lime is brought to his company by trailer trucks and the lime is packed in 50 pound bags. He stated the lime is left on the trailer which is parked in his parking area, and the lime could be very easily stolen should someone desire to steal a few bags of lime. He stated his company does make sales of this lime from time to time but that primarily his interest in the lime is in the production of cement products. He stated that sales of lime are so small that they would be carried as a cash item, and he would, therefore, be unable to furnish the names of any individuals who purchased small amounts of lime.

b6  
b7C

[ ] Bell City Milling Company, 1410 Prospect advised on January 30, 1963 his company handles Miracle Lime. He advised that the sale of Miracle Lime has been very small, and that he has made no sales of lime since approximately October, 1962. He noted at that time that he does not handle tools, and he stated the sales of lime are so small that all sales would be carried as cash items.

b6  
b7C

The following advised on January 30, 1963 they either have not stocked Miracle Lime manufactured by Western Lime and Cement Company, Milwaukee, or have not had the lime in stock during the past few years.

[ ] Asbahl and Nelson, Inc., 1231 State Street.

[ ] J. H. Haumerson and Sons, Inc., 1600 Yout Street.

[ ] D. P. Wigley Company, 1325 14th Street.

b6  
b7C

AT SOMERS, WISCONSIN

[ ], Somers Fuel and Grain, January 30, 1963.

MI 79-56

AT FRANKSVILLE, WISCONSIN

[redacted] M. W. Klema Company and  
[redacted] Racine County Farmco Coop.

AT STURTEVANT, WISCONSIN

[redacted] Darbis Lumber Company and  
[redacted] Sturtevant Supply Company.

All of the above were also contacted regarding the possible sale of tools. The individuals contacted stated they either do not handle tools or could remember no particular sale of an item which aroused their suspicion in any way.

[redacted] Chief Investigator, Kenosha County Sheriff's Office, advised on January 31, 1963 he had contacted sources of lime at Union Grove, Wisconsin, and had made arrangements to have the Chief of Police contact sources of lime at Burlington, Wisconsin.

b6  
b7C

b6  
b7C

The following information was received January 31, 1963, from [redacted] Kenosha Sheriff's Department, who displayed a teletype received from Sergeant [redacted] Racine County Sheriff's Office: This information received by SA JOHN A. HOLTZMAN.

b6  
b7C

A female (who refused to furnish her name because she was supposed to be somewhere else, her husband believed) said that she drove past the place where BIERNAT's body was buried at 10:30 PM and again after midnight on the night of January 7 and saw a late model dark colored Ford or Mercury plus a white sports car the size of a Thunderbird backed into the driveway of the farmhouse. About 500 yards down the road she saw a light colored pickup truck with the lights on. She furnished no other description of the car and no license number and again refused to identify herself.

At Racine, Wisconsin:

The following investigation was conducted by SA [redacted]

b6  
b7C

Sheriff [redacted] and Chief Deputy [redacted] Racine County Sheriff's Office, were contacted on February 4, 1963, at which time they advised that they personally had no additional information concerning the telephone call received from an unidentified woman on January 30, 1963, in which she indicated that she was in the area of the Bong Air Force Base at approximately 10:30 PM during the evening of January 7, 1963. Both Sheriff [redacted] and Chief Deputy [redacted] advised that the telephone call had been taken by Sergeant [redacted]. It is to be noted that Sheriff [redacted] appeared on TV in connection with the information furnished as a result of this anonymous phone call. Both [redacted] and [redacted] advised that this information was promptly furnished to [redacted] Chief Investigator, Kenosha Sheriff's Office.

b6  
b7C

The written complaint itself appeared as follows:

"Received a call from a female stating that she had drove past the location where the body was dug up in the basement, the night before she read of disappearance in the paper. She said that at 10:30 PM and again after midnight she had seen a late model Ford or Merc. dark in color and a white sports car, size of T Bird, backed into the driveway of this farm, also parked down the road about 500 yards with headlites on, was a lite colored pickup truck,

she did not get any other information or lic. no. She said she could not give name as she is married and supposed to be elsewhere at that time."

On February 8, 1963, Sgt. [ ] advised that he had taken the call from the unidentified woman on January 30, 1963, which call came in at approximately two PM on that date. Sgt. [ ] stated that he spoke to the woman at some length, perhaps 15 or 20 minutes, in his efforts to "con" her into identifying herself so that she could be tactfully and discretely contacted by the appropriate law enforcement representatives to determine whether or not she had any essential information. The unidentified woman caller refused to reveal her identity or to furnish the telephone number where she could be reached. [ ] stated that he did not know at this time the identity of the caller although having spoken to her at some length it is possible that in the future he might be able to recognize her voice. Sgt. [ ] pointed out that having been in Racine and Kenosha Counties for as many years as he has been, he is quite familiar with the area that the woman was mentioning and, therefore, he was able to coach her and discuss with her the general area that she was referring to. He stated that the person who called, by reason of the voice, should be a "youngish" woman and that her voice was of medium to lower pitch; however, she used no peculiar language to the best of his recollection that would permit identifying her. He stated that he believed the call must have been local in nature inasmuch as the operator did not break in and ask for additional change. [ ] however, pointed out that a local call could come from practically anywhere in Racine County and also some parts of Kenosha County as the telephone company has its lines running into the northern part of Kenosha County and this would also be a local call.

b6  
b7C

Sgt. [ ] stated that the woman stated that she had "wrestled" with her conscience and that her husband did not know she was in the area of the Bong Air Force Base on the night of January 7, 1963, and did not want him to know inasmuch as it would probably terminate their family relationship. The woman did not state why or what the circumstances were with regard to her being in the vicinity of the Bong Air Force Base. [ ] pointed out that based on articles appearing in the paper BERNAT's body had been found in a farmhouse on the northeast corner of two county roads within Kenosha County. The unidentified woman in conversation stated that after she had seen the article appear

b6  
b7C

in the newspaper regarding the recovery of BIERNAT's body she had driven out again to the area of the Bong Air Force Base to make reasonably sure in her own mind that she had the proper and correct farmhouse in mind. The house sitting on the northeast corner of the two county roads, according to Sgt. [redacted], would be facing either to the south or to the west based upon what portion of the house would be regarded as the major part. The unidentified woman caller stated that she was quite sure that she had the right farm in mind and she felt that it was the farm where BIERNAT's body was found and she stated that she recalled that she was out there in the area of the Bong Air Force Base on the night of BIERNAT's disappearance because the day after the night she was there details of BIERNAT's disappearance appeared in the various papers.

b6  
b7C

[redacted] stated that he did not know the name of the Kenosha County roads, and he did not believe that they had a name at this point, but the woman pointed out that the driveway in connection with the farmhouse faced west and that she had passed this driveway at approximately 10:30 PM on the night of January 7, 1963. At that time backed into the driveway she had seen a white sports car approximately the size of the Thunderbird, and behind it, farther from the road, was a late model Ford or Mercury, dark in color. The unidentified woman stated that approximately 500 yards away when she was moving along one of the county roads she had observed a light colored pickup truck coming out of a drive of one of the farmhouses or a drive to an unidentified road. [redacted] stated that being somewhat familiar with the area he conjectured that the woman must have been proceeding in a southerly direction and was probably going south on the county road immediately west of the farm where BIERNAT's body was located. He stated that the woman might have been wrong when she said 500 yards and that it was possible that it could have been 500 feet, but she pointed out that the truck was moving, was coming into the county road, and had its headlights on. The unidentified woman was unable to see the license number of the truck or any of the cars parked in the driveway.

b6  
b7C

b6  
b7C

Sgt. [redacted] advised that the unidentified woman mentioned that she had returned on the same roads at approximately 12:30 that night and observed the two cars still parked in the driveway at the farm of where BIERNAT's body had been recovered, although she had seen no lights. [redacted] stated that at this time she stated she thought that perhaps it had been a beer party which was held by "kids."

However, as she proceeded along the county road she observed a light colored pickup truck parked along the road some distance from this farm, but the lights were out. [ ] stated that he did not know how far away this was from the farm where BIERNAT's body had been recovered but he had the impression that it was some distance and if it was on the same highway that the woman indicated that in all probability it was on the highway west of the farm, which highway runs north and south and that the truck was probably located north of the farm where BIERNAT's body had been recovered. If this were so, the truck would have had to have been facing south and would be on the west side of the road. [ ] pointed out that sometime locations which he "estimated" were based upon some degree of familiarity on his part with the general locale and he noted that the road running north and south at a point some little distance south of the intersection where the farm was located is, in fact, blockaded and therefore a moving vehicle would have had to have come from the east or west or the north and that a car coming from the east probably would not be in a position to note the automobiles in the driveway of the farm, and it is not likely that a car would come from the west which runs through the Bond Air Force Base, so he concluded that the woman in all probability had been proceeding in a southerly direction along the county road.

b6  
b7C

On January 31, 1963, the Racine County Sheriff's Office furnished the following information to SA JOHN A. HOLTZMAN:

[ ] County Line Road, near the area of the house where BIERNAT's body was located said that on the night of the kidnapping he was looking out of the back window of the house located in the kitchen and saw a pickup truck without lights going into the RUTLEDGE farm (the place where BIERNAT was buried) from the road. He also saw the same truck a little later on going out with the lights on.

b6  
b7C



MI 79-56  
FMM:sbt

[redacted] Deputy Sheriff, Kenosha County, advised SA [redacted] on February 18, 1963, that he had contacted [redacted] County Line Road, Kenosha, Wisconsin, in view of the fact that [redacted] may have seen a pick up truck at the Rutledge Farm where the BERNAT body was recovered. [redacted] stated that the information was inaccurate, and that [redacted] lives two miles from the Rutledge Farm and that he had not seen a pick up truck at the farm but said that recently, date unknown, a pick up truck had pulled into his driveway with its lights out, remained about five minutes, and then left with its lights on. [redacted] could provide no description of the truck to Sheriff's Deputies.

b6  
b7c

On February 10, 1963, at 1:40 PM, [redacted] Chief Investigator, Sheriff's Office, Kenosha County, Kenosha, Wisconsin, advised SA WILLIAM J. HIGGINS, Jr., that on that date Deputy [redacted] of the Sheriff's Office, Racine County, Wisconsin, called him to advise that information had just come to his attention that Deputy [redacted] Badge [redacted] and Deputy [redacted] Badge [redacted] both relatively new men on the Sheriff's Department, Racine County, while on patrol between 1:15 AM and 1:30 AM, January 8, 1963, on Highway 11, spotted an old model white Ford, fordor, dirty and in soiled condition, parked at the curb east of Highway 75 about one-half block. Two men were observed in the front seat, one being about 45 and the other about 35 in age. The back windows were steamed up, and it could not be observed whether anyone was in the back seat or not.

b6  
b7C

This car was bearing Wisconsin license Y 44914 and with it was also parked a light blue pickup truck, make and model unknown. The Officers drew alongside and inquired why the Ford was parked there, and one of the men hollared out that they had been working and were leaving off one of the men there.

The Deputies checked on the license plate first giving it as a 1962. and were advised this license was issued to a [redacted]

[redacted] for a 1961 Ford Fordor. Both Officers then rechecked the license for 1963 as they were certain the car was not a 1961 model but several years earlier. and were advised the 1963 plate was issued to a [redacted]

b6  
b7C

[redacted] for a 1955 Ford fordor Sunliner, which they felt was the more accurate description of the car on which this license was observed.

b6  
b7C

Both Officers paid little or no attention to the pickup truck and its description, but Deputy [redacted] has not been further interviewed as he was unavailable on February 10, 1963, according to [redacted]

On February 12, 1963, [redacted] advised further that the pickup truck mentioned by the Officers definitely was not involved with the old model Ford as this pickup had been determined to belong to a man named [redacted] who lived on County Line Road in the vicinity of Kansasville and that the truck was broken down in a position where it was observed by the Officers; and, therefore, the occupants of the car had lied about their connection with the truck.

b6  
b7C

This information was obtained by [redacted] from Deputy [redacted] of Racine County who also told [redacted] that he though he could identify the occupants of the car he had observed but had not had an opportunity to observe their photographs.

b6  
b7C

The following information was obtained February 13, 1963, by SA JOHN A. HOLTZMAN:

At Milwaukee, Wisconsin:

[redacted] was determined to be [redacted] bearing his name located at Room [redacted]. He furnished the following information:

b6  
b7C

He purchased new and still owns a 1955 Ford convertible. It is light green on the bottom, the upper part of the body being white and the soft convertible top being a white replacement top. It is a fordor, and he has had it in his personal possession at all times except when he is out of town or his wife is out of town and he is using her car. In these instances he turns the 1955 Ford over to a [redacted]

b6  
b7C

[redacted] which is owned by [redacted] and run by his wife. He explained that [redacted] had the Ford for a period of time from before Christmas until Sunday, January 6, during which time [redacted] and his wife were in California and that she now has the Ford since February 8, 1963, while [redacted] wife is in Florida and he is driving his wife's car.

After checking his daily work records, [redacted] stated that he definitely returned from California on January 6, 1963, obtained the possession of his car from [redacted] on the same date and used it in driving to work on January 7 and again on January 8. He said that on the night of January 7 the car was placed in his personal garage at [redacted], which garage is not locked but that he does not leave the keys in his car, and he does not believe it possible that anyone could have used the car without his knowledge on that night.

b6  
b7C

He said that he has not noticed any undue amount of dirt or stains in the car, and in the presence of reporting Agent he telephonically contacted the Trading Post at Thiensville and the station where he has had his car serviced as long as he has had it. He talked to an employee named [redacted] at the Trading Post and

b6  
b7C

to the proprietor of the service station and asked both of them specifically whether there were any stains or anything unusual about the appearance of his car since January 7, and they both confirmed his statement that there were no stains on the upholstery. He also checked with [ ] and verified from her that she had not permitted anyone else to use the car and that every night that she had it it was parked at her residence at Thiensville and not operated by any other employee of the Trading Post.

b6  
b7C

At Kenosha, Wisconsin:

On February 13, 1963, [ ] Chief Investigator, Kenosha County Sheriff's Office, advised SA WILLIAM J. HIGGINS, Jr., that Racine Deputies [ ] and [ ] previously mentioned, had viewed photos of suspects in this case and [ ] had selected the photo of JOHN CHARLES RIZZO as resembling the driver of the car bearing Wisconsin license Y44 914 shortly after observing it. [ ] was apparently unable to say whether the driver of the suspect car resembled RIZZO nor was he able to say exactly on what night the observations were made. Both deputies, however, said that the Ford, license Y44 914, was parked directly behind an old GM or Chevrolet pickup truck (1950 or older) with rounded front end), which was black, dark blue or dark green in color and which did not belong to a farmer named [ ] as previously stated, as [ ] truck was in a different position and was light in color. The deputies saw the questioned Ford and pickup truck on the southeast corner of the Texaco Station located approximately Highways 11 and 75 as previously stated.

b6  
b7C

Investigator [ ] also said that Deputy [ ] recalled that the driver of the Ford got out the night the deputies accosted him, and he appeared to be 45 to 50 years old, 5'10" tall and not well dressed. His passenger in the front seat of the Ford remained inside, so little could be said about his appearance except that he seemed to be 30 to 35 years old.

b6  
b7C

MI 79-56  
RCT:EF

1

On January 29, 1963, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised Special Agents RICHARD C. THOMPSON and JOHN W. SCHALLER that he lived only a short distance north of the Rutledge house in which the body of ANTHONY J. BIERNAT was found; however, he observed nothing at the Rutledge place on the night of January 7, 1963, to his recollection, nor at any time before or since. He said that on several occasions recently his dog has barked all night for reasons unknown.

b6  
b7C

He also said that it was not uncommon for hunters to come to the area and to pull into the Rutledge yard.

Concerning the possibility that the car used to abduct BIERNAT had been hidden or disposed of in that vicinity, [REDACTED] said there were certain barns on the property purchased or condemned for Bong Air Force Base, but he thought that a car abandoned in one of these would readily come to light as hunters cross over the area continuously. He said that there are also dredged ditches which were deep enough to be used as a place to abandon a car, but he doubted that they were water filled to the extent that a car could be concealed upon close inspection. He also said there were places where a car could be concealed temporarily simply by running it in the weeds at a sufficient distance from the road. He said he thought that except for something hidden in a barn a view from the air would disclose any car concealed on the Bong AFB.

b6  
b7C

On January 29, 1963, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] the Rutledge Place where BIERNAT's body was found, stated to Special Agents JOHN W. SCHALLER and RICHARD C. THOMPSON that it was a common occurrence for hunters to drive up into the Rutledge yard and park their cars while they went off on foot across the fields. He said that he had seen tire tracks leading into the Rutledge yard recently, but was unable to say on what particular days. He said that it was not uncommon for hunters to drive off into the fields with their cars and two days in succession in approximately late December, 1962, he saw tracks leading off into one of his own fields. He said that this ran back about a half mile to a spot where there used to be a small house and barn but where only the foundations exist. [REDACTED] accompanied the Agents to this location which was inspected without disclosure of anything of apparent interest.

b6  
b7C

MI 79-56

RCT:EF

2

[redacted] said that there was ordinarily little traffic which passed in front of his house, as well as in front of the Rutledge place.

b6  
b7C

He said that one night at about 11 PM or possible midnight in the month of January he heard a strange metallic sound which continued for some time. He was he was unable to identify the source of the sound or the cause thereof.

On January 29, 1963, [redacted] advised Special Agents JOHN W. SCHALLER and RICHARD C. THOMPSON as follows:

b6  
b7C

[redacted] rent a farm house located directly west of the Rutledge place where the body of BERNAT was found. She said that neither she nor her husband had observed anything unusual at the Rutledge place which might be connected with this investigation. She stated, however, it was not unusual for hunters to come into the area and even park in the Rutledge yard.

b6  
b7C

On January 29, 1963, [redacted] of the Rutledge Place, advised Special Agents JOHN W. SCHALLER and RICHARD C. THOMPSON that he had made no observations at the Rutledge place or elsewhere which might have any significance in this investigation. He said that he occasionally saw hunters in the area.

b6  
b7C

On January 29, 1963, [redacted] of the Rutledge place, advised Special Agents JOHN W. SCHALLER and RICHARD C. THOMPSON that he had made no significant observations and had seen hunters in the area on numerous occasions. Concerning the layout of the area, [redacted] said he has observed that there is little water, now ice, in the dredged ditches on the Bong AFB property, and he doubted that there was anywhere on the place where the car could be put under water.

b6  
b7C

b6  
b7C

[redacted] of the Rutledge farm, stated that she had made no observations pertaining to this case.

All of the persons referred to above were alerted to the possibility that the abductors may have discarded clothing, weapons or other materials after burying BERNAT at the Rutledge farm. They said

MI 79-56

RCT:EF

3

they would be on the lookout for any such items and would notify the FBI or the Kenosha County Sheriff's Office if anything unusual came to light. All were also alerted concerning the car used by the abductors in the event it was hidden somewhere in the area.

Date February 15, 1963

[redacted]  
[redacted] in company with [redacted]  
[redacted] furnished the following information:

b6  
b7C

These two individuals, who live in [redacted] and are employed on [redacted] at about 4:00 PM on either January 8 or 9, 1963, were going home from work [redacted] BERNAT was found buried, because [redacted]  
[redacted]

b6  
b7C

They looked through the upper part of the house but did not go into the basement. They parked the car they were driving [redacted] 1962 blue Rambler sedan, tudor, Wisconsin license W75964, in the yard near the back of the house. There was not very much snow on the ground, and they noticed a number of tire tracks and footprints going to the basement and the upper part of the house.

b6  
b7C

No cars or people were seen by them on this occasion in the vicinity of the house.

The only other person they know who drives by this house regularly is [redacted] who used to live in [redacted] and now lives in [redacted] By virtue of the fact he formerly lived in [redacted] he knows this area very well.

b6  
b7C

On several occasions [redacted] has observed a 1961 or 1962 Ford Falcon drive along the road to the south of this house, and the next opportunity he will obtain the tag number of this car on the possibility that the person who drives it may have some significant information by virtue of the fact this person passes this place often.

b6  
b7C

---

On 2/5/63 at Kenosha, Wisconsin File # MI 79-56  
by SA JOHN A. HOLTZMAN/bs Date dictated 2/11/63

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.



On 1/29/63, [redacted]

[redacted] advised the Cudahy Police, who in turn informed the Kenosha Police, from whom the information was subsequently obtained that he and two companions had been in the farm house where the VICTIM's body was found, while on a hunting trip about one week prior to VICTIM's disappearance. Investigations were for the purpose of developing this information.

b6  
b7C

On 1/31/63, SA [redacted] conducted the following investigations at South Milwaukee, Wisconsin:

b6  
b7C

On 1/31/63, Detective [redacted] South Milwaukee P.D. advised that [redacted]

[redacted] has been known to him for several years. [redacted] said that [redacted] goes hunting almost every weekend and that he recently called him regarding information which is set forth in memo of SE [redacted] furnished the following background information concerning [redacted] He stated that [redacted] was born [redacted] that he was arrested by the South Milwaukee P.D. on [redacted] for [redacted] that he was arrested 7/2/56 for [redacted] and that he was arrested 1/23/59 for [redacted] He stated that [redacted]

b6  
b7C

[redacted] said that he personally could not furnish any other information, other than that which he had advised SE [redacted] on 1/30/63.

b6  
b7C

On 1/31/63, [redacted]

[redacted] advised that he and some friends were hunting on the Bong A.F.B. property between Christmas, 1962 and New Years Day between 2:30 and 5:00 p.m. He stated that, when the newspapers recently carried articles concerning the finding of BIERNAT's body, he thought, from the map he noticed in the paper, that he had been at the same house while hunting on the A.F.B. property. He furnished the following information:

b6  
b7C

He said that [redacted] who lives in the [redacted] and who works at [redacted] an individual named [redacted] an individual named [redacted]

and himself had parked their car at an abandoned farm house at the property about two o'clock on the afternoon they were hunting. He said at this time they observed two late model automobiles parked there; one of which he described as apparently a 1962 Ford, brown in color, but did not recall other particulars concerning it and could furnish no description of the other automobile. He stated he observed no one around the house or automobiles at this time. He said that he went into the house from a side door, which had a small porch attached to it; that the house was abandoned; that all of the windows were knocked out; that he went up some stairs which had plaster and wood fallen all around and merely looked around in the upstairs of the house. He said he was of the opinion that this house had a basement, however, he did not go into the basement. He commented that they observed a deer, which supposedly had been shot within the last several days within the vicinity of the house. He commented that the deer had not been disturbed; apparently someone had left it there.

He stated that, when they returned from hunting, about five o'clock, they noticed a white male, approximately 50 years old, about 5'9", having dark pants and a dark jacket, no hat, whose hair looked dark and who was not carrying a gun of any kind, standing 15 to 20 feet from their car observing them as they were walking back toward the car. He said that this individual watched them for a few minutes and, as they approached the car, he started walking away toward Highway 43. He said that, when they reached the area, this individual had gone and they had no idea as to where he went. He said he did not think he would be able to recognize this person again and he had no ideas as to his identity.

[redacted] said the house where they had parked the car was about two blocks distance North of Highway 43 and that the house was a two-story frame dwelling and had a porch on one side. He said that, when he saw a map in the newspaper reflecting the area where the house in which the body of BIERNAT was found, he thought, at first, that this was the house he had entered and where they had parked their car when hunting. He stated that, after a photograph of the house was shown in the newspaper, he realized that this was not the house, but is located south of the abandoned house where BIERNAT's body was found. He stated he had discussed this with [redacted] and that they were both positive that the house where they had parked the car is not identical to the house where the body of BIERNAT was found. [redacted] could furnish no further informa-

b6  
b7c

tion regarding instant matter, but stated that, quite often, hunters will kill an animal, such as a deer, on A.F.B. property, take it into an abandoned house there and later dig a hole to bury the hide and so forth for concealment purposes.

He said he goes hunting quite often in this area and, should he develop any information concerning this matter, he will immediately advise the Milwaukee FBI Office. He reiterated that he was positive that the house he had entered is not identical to the house where BIERNAT's body was found.

On 1/31/63, [redacted] b6  
[redacted] advised that her husband was home sleeping. She commented b7C  
that she was aware that her husband, along with [redacted] and others, had been hunting on the Bong A.F.B. about a month ago; that she was aware that, at first, they thought they had been hunting within the area where BIERNAT's body was found, but understands, from her husband, that the photograph appearing in the newspaper was not identical to the place where they had been hunting.

Date February 8, 1963

On January 31, 1963, at seven PM, [redacted]

[redacted] was interviewed and advised that on either January 5 or January 12 he and his [redacted] went hunting at the abandoned Bong Air Force Base in Kenosha County, Wisconsin. They went to hunt rabbits. They arrived at approximately 8:30 AM in his red and white 1957 Plymouth. He stated that he parked his own car on a gravel road near an empty house which was approximately 200 feet away. He does not know whether this is the house which ultimately produced the body of the Victim. He described it as a white one-story residence with most of the windows broken and some of the windows boarded up.

b6  
b7C

He stated that about 1/4 or 1/3 mile from where he was parked he observed a white automobile with some people in it. He was unable to tell the make or model of the car but believed it resembled a Rambler. He was unable to tell the number of people in the car but stated that it appeared full and contained at least three or four people. He stated that he saw this car there still at ten AM and that he and his friend went into the woods to hunt. They returned at 12:30 PM and the car was still there. He and his friend then left the area.

b6  
b7C

[redacted] was very general in his descriptions; he was uncertain as to the date he was on the Bong Air Force Base and was unable to describe the white car or its contents.

b6  
b7C

[redacted] stated that he thought that it was his duty as a citizen to give the above information.

---

On 1/31/63 at Milwaukee, Wisconsin File # MI 79-56

by SA LAURENCE J. GIUNTOLI/bs Date dictated 2/4/63

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

On February 5, 1963, Captain [ ] Milwaukee Police Department, advised SA RICHARD C. THOMPSON that on February 2, 1963, he had all of the auto salvage lots in his district checked for evidence of the kidnap car. He said that the only questionable thing that was found appeared at first to be at the yard of [ ]. However, a check by [ ] of the Auto Theft Detail, Detective Bureau, established that this car belonged to Winnebago Auto Parts Company and was purchased by them prior to January 7, 1963. [ ] said identifying numbers were still present on the car and there appears to be no question at all about the car's origin. Furthermore, there is no indication that the car was involved in the BERNAT matter.

b6  
b7C

On January 24, 1963, the Chicago Office advised as follows:

On January 23, 1963, CWO [ ] Provost Marshal, U.S. NTS, Great Lakes, Illinois, advised SA JOSEPH B. GRAFF that since Lt. [ ] Kenosha Police Department, personally contacted his office on January 8, 1963, the Security Department has been alerted to look for any blood-stained or otherwise suspicious vehicles entering or departing the Base, but nothing of a pertinent nature has come to his attention.

b6  
b7C

At 10:55 AM, January 31, 1963, Detective [ ], Auto Detail, Milwaukee Police Department, advised SA LAURENCE J. GIUNTOLI that at approximately 12:30 PM on January 30, 1963, he was at the Humphrey Chevrolet Used Car Lot, 735 North 35th Street, Milwaukee.

b6  
b7C

[ ] was informed by [ ] of the used car lot, that at about 11:30 AM that morning [ ] (Last Name Unknown), appraised a white 1960 Ford Fordor Fairlane sedan bearing 1963 Wisconsin license G22-215. The owner of this car is [ ]

b6  
b7C

[ ] The listing is to the same name.

While [ ] was appraising this car he observed that on the left rear door on the outside were blood spots. He also noticed that there was wire around the steering post and brown spots (which appeared to be blood) on the inside of the left front door.

b6  
b7C

While [ ] was looking at new cars in efforts to make a deal to trade in his 1960 Ford for a new automobile, the appraiser took the wire off the steering post and surrendered it to Detective [ ] and the wire is presently in the care and custody of the Milwaukee Police Department Property Room under inventory number 125250.

b6  
b7C

At approximately 11:45 AM, [ ] departed the Humphrey Used Car Lot in the 1960 Ford and drove east on Wisconsin Avenue after apparently not having made a deal for a new car.

b6  
b7C

The records of the Bureau of Identification reflect a traffic citation for a [ ] his occupation as [ ] that he resides at the above address, that he is a white, male, 40 years of age. The appraiser described him as a nervous type of an individual and a fast talker.

Detective [ ] advised that he immediately gave this information to Captain [ ] Detective Bureau.

b6  
b7C

Captain [ ] advised SA GIUNTOLI at eleven AM that he had telephoned the above information to Captain [ ] of the Kenosha Police Department at 2:04 PM, January 30, 1963, and that he followed up his telephone call with a letter.

b6  
b7C

Capt. [ ] Milwaukee Police Department, Detective Bureau, telephonically contacted SPO [ ] at about nine PM, February 9, 1963, to advise that he had been contacted by one SEVERT CLARENCE JORGENSEN, age 63 years, date of birth-- October 30, 1899, of 2834 North 47th Street, Milwaukee, telephone number UP 1-3620, who stated that he was a brakeman for the Milwaukee Road Railroad Line. JORGENSEN stated that for the past month he had observed a brown or black auto, believed Ford, parked in a wooded area between Gurney and Wadsworth, Illinois, about  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile west of Highway 41, on the south side of the Des Plaines River. The auto is visible from the Milwaukee Road right-of-way which runs along the north side of the above river but not visible from Highway 41. JORGENSEN stated that he felt that authorities should be notified due to the current BERNAT case.

b6  
b7C

[ ] stated that he was in process of notifying the Sheriff's Office in Illinois, covering this above described area, so that auto could be checked out.

b6  
b7C

POST-MORTEM

Date January 31, 1963

JOSEPH A. BIERNAT, 3526 - 10th Avenue, Kenosha, Wisconsin, brother of ANTHONY JOSEPH BIERNAT, at approximately 9:50 PM, upon viewing a body in the basement of the abandoned Rutledge farm residence, positively identified that body as being ANTHONY J. BIERNAT, his brother.

---

On 1/28/63 at Brighton Township, Kenosha County, Wisconsin File # MI 79-56  
by SA WILLIAM J. HIGGINS, Jr./bs Date dictated 1/30/63

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.



Date January 31, 1963

Agents beginning at 12:01 AM at the Pathological Laboratory of the Kenosha General Hospital, Kenosha, Wisconsin, attended the autopsy performed by [redacted] MD, Chief Pathologist, assisted by [redacted] on the body of ANTHONY JOSEPH BIERNAT, which autopsy was completed at approximately 3:30 AM that date. Among the specimens collected and turned over from the body of BIERNAT were as follows:

b6  
b7C

Orange colored electrical-type single strand wire, which was removed from the wrists of the Victim in manner that original knot was left intact;

One Timex stainless steel wristwatch and stainless steel expandable band, which was cut from the left wrist of the victim;

One piece of orange colored electrical single strand wire removed from neck of the victim, which had been closed tightly by a twist knot at rear of neck;

One Stacy-Adams leather shoe and sock from left foot of victim;

One undershirt and tan outer shirt removed by cutting from upper portion of body of victim;

Trousers, brown belt and underwear cut from lower portion of body of victim.

During the course of the actual autopsy, the following additional items were removed and turned over by [redacted] and [redacted] as evidence from the body of BIERNAT:

b6  
b7C

Two separate specimens of tissue removed from scalp laceration wounds;

Two specimens of blood of BIERNAT removed from the heart;

One jar of stomach contents;

On 1/29/63 at Kenosha, Wisconsin File # MI 79-56

by SAs WARREN J. KENNEY & WILLIAM J. HIGGINS, Jr./bs Date dictated 1/30/63

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Various hair specimens from separate portions of victim's body, including that in area of the head lacerations plus body hair.

In addition to the above specimens removed from immediate attachment to BIERNAT's body, there was also collected various debris, including dirt and lime that were attached or adhered to the under portions of BIERNAT's body.

In connection with the above autopsy, [ ] advised based on his examination there was no evidence of any internal disorder, and no wounds or puncture marks, such as bullet wounds or gun-shot wounds, were found on any portion of the body except as found on the back and top of victim's head. [ ] stated there were four lacerations relating to BIERNAT's head consisting of an 8cm laceration on the right rear of the head; a 2.5cm laceration of a ragged edge nature on the right side of the head; a 6cm laceration on the top back of the head plus an indication of a fourth evidence of a blow in the area of the left ear, causing the ear to be split slightly.

b6  
b7C

[ ] advised that the wire found bound around the neck of BIERNAT did not show that the windpipe suffered excessive strangulation marks nor was there evidence of gross bleeding present at this point. However, [ ] stated that additional microscopic examination would have to be made of the body at this point before he could rule out that strangulation was a cause of death. [ ] stated further that additional microscopic examinations will have to be made of the various organs of BIERNAT's body to determine any contributing factor to cause of death and that these examinations cannot be completed for several days. [ ] added, however, that based on his entire examination as performed in the autopsy it would appear subject to any future qualification based on the microscopic examinations that cause of death was probably due to the injuries sustained by BIERNAT in the area of his head where the lacerations are present since the brain examination showed evidence of subdural hemorrhage. [ ] added that there is no evidence of a basal skull fracture.

b6  
b7C

On February 5, 1963, [ ] Pathologist, Kenosha General Hospital, furnished the following information to SA JOHN A. HOLTZMAN:

b6  
b7C

Dependent upon the outcome of additional tests still to be conducted by [ ], there appears a possibility that the wire found around the Victim's neck may have been placed there after death.

b6  
b7C

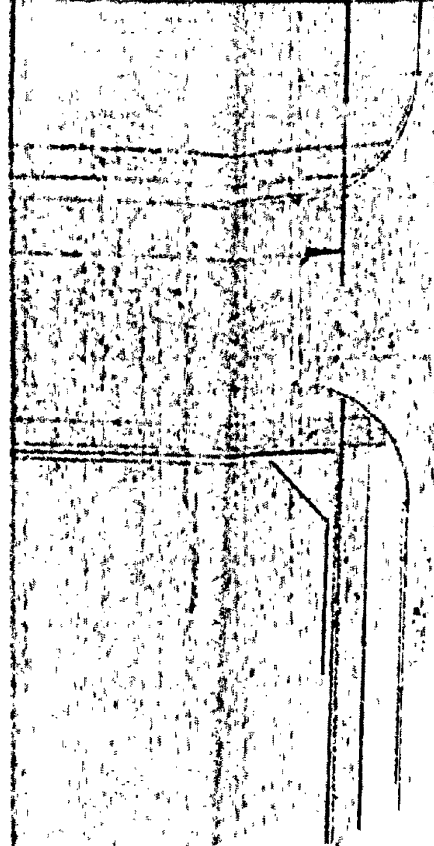
[ ] said that, if the bulk of the blood found in the basement of the house where BIERNAT's body was located turned out to be BIERNAT's type; namely, International Group B, there would be good evidence that BIERNAT was alive at the time he was taken to the farm. He said that a portion of BIERNAT's tongue and lungs was being turned over to the Coroner, ED WAVRO, to be sent to the FBI Laboratory to see whether or not lime was inhaled by BIERNAT, in which case there would be a likelihood of BIERNAT having been alive at the time he was placed in the grave because there was no lime to speak of around the outside of the grave, according to information [ ] had.

b6  
b7C

[ ] said he had taken colored 35 mm slides during the autopsy, and he would turn these over after proper identification to the FBI so that they could be duplicated at Washington and the originals returned to him for possible future testimony, with the duplicates to be used by Coroner and/or Sheriff and other agencies having an interest in this case.

b6  
b7C

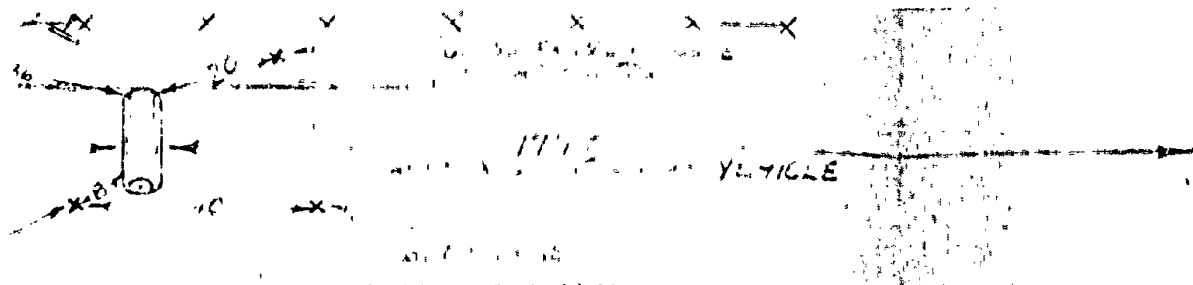
Coroner ED WAVRO said he would give [ ] written authorization to turn these items directly over to Bureau personnel for duplication to avoid having to go through WAVRO's hands and then the Sheriff's.



6382 "

ST.

OFFICE OF THE CITY ENGINEER  
KENOSHA WISCONSIN  
FEB. 2, 1963



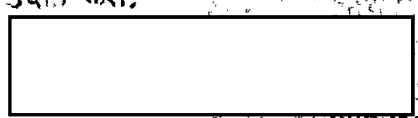
DE

550.0'

LINE 10000

	72.0	50.0	50.0	55.0
6355	6331	6327	6323	6315

THE ABOVE PROPERTY DIMENSIONS WERE TAKEN  
FROM THE CITY ACCESS MAP AND ARE  
CORRECTLY COPIED FROM SAID MAP.



REGISTERED LAND SURVEYOR  
WISCONSIN S-732

b6  
b7C

LABORATORY EXAMINATION

By letter of January 10, 1963, the Kenosha, Wisconsin, Police Department, sent the articles recovered at the North Shore Station, Kenosha, Wisconsin, on January 8, 1963, to the FBI Laboratory for examination.

By letter of January 23, 1963, the FBI Laboratory in answer to this letter replied as follows:

Examination requested: Microscopic - Miscellaneous -  
Chemical Analyses - Glass Fractures

**Specimens:**

- Q1 Coat (#1)
- Q2 Broken eyeglass lens (#3)
- Q3 Leather case (#5)
- Q4 Eyeglass frames (#6)
- Q5 Hat (#2)
- Q6 Particles from case (#4)
- Q7 Button (#7)
- Q8 Hair and blood from trunk lid (#8)
- Q9 Blood and gravel found on ground (#9)
- Q10 Blood and hair from top of trunk lid (#10)

**Results of examination:**

Brown head hairs and white head hairs of Caucasian origin were found in specimens Q1, Q8 and Q10. These hairs have been mounted on glass microscope slides for possible future comparisons.

No hairs were found on specimen Q5 or Q9.

Inasmuch as a known sample of head hair from Biernat was not submitted, it is not possible to state whether or not the hair found in specimens Q1, Q8 and Q10 could have originated from Biernat or from one or more persons.

Four buttons are missing from the Q1 coat. The Q7 button is similar to the remaining buttons on the Q1 coat in size, design, color and construction and probably originated from this coat.

Foreign textile fibers of various types and colors were found in the debris removed from specimens Q1 and Q5. These fibers have been placed in pillboxes for possible future comparisons.

Human blood derived from a group "B" person was identified on specimens Q1, Q3, and Q4, as well as in specimens Q6, Q8, Q9 and Q10. No blood of any other group was found on or in the specimens. Human blood, too limited in amount for grouping tests, was identified on specimen Q2. The results of chemical tests indicated the possible presence of faint blood smears on the Q5 hat, but the amount of material in the smears was insufficient for confirmatory blood analyses.

It was not possible to determine whether or not the glass of Q2 and Q6 originated from the same lens or lenses. The glass from the lenses of Q4 is missing and most of the fragments of Q2 and Q6 are too minute for a glass fracture comparison.

Measurements of the Q2 and Q6 glass fragments show both specimens to be +2.00 Spherical, not corrected for astigmatism.

Specimens Q1 through Q10, glass microscope slides containing hairs and pillboxes containing debris are being returned to you under separate cover by registered mail.

On January 30, 1963, items taken from the body of the Victim, designated with "B" numbers, as follows were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory:

1. Case No. B-13 -- loose hair samples taken from the left side of the head of Victim BIERNAT.
2. B-14--loose hair removed from head of Victim BIERNAT in area of laceration on rear of head.
3. B-15--body hair taken from the chest of Victim BIERNAT.
4. B-16--sample hair from pubic regions of Victim BIERNAT.



5. B-17--pieces of flesh tissue removed from area around the 6 cm laceration on back of head of Victim.
6. B-18--flesh tissue removed from area bordering 2.5 cm laceration on side toward back of Victim's head.
7. B-19--blood taken from heart of Victim BIERNAT.
8. B-20--blood taken from heart of Victim BIERNAT.
9. B-21--contents of stomach of Victim BIERNAT, removed at 12:01 AM on January 29, 1963.
10. B-22--scrapings from underneath left thumbnail of Victim.
11. B-23--scrapings from underneath left forefingernail of Victim.
12. B-24--scrapings from underneath left middle fingernail of Victim.
13. B-25--scrapings from underneath left ring fingernail of Victim.
14. B-26--scrapings from underneath left small fingernail of Victim.
15. B-27--scrapings from underneath right thumbnail of Victim.
16. B-28--scrapings from underneath right forefingernail of Victim.
17. B-29--scrapings from underneath right middle fingernail of Victim.
18. B-30--scrapings from underneath right ring fingernail of Victim.
19. B-31--scrapings from underneath right small fingernail of Victim.
20. Package containing glass slides prepared by FBI Laboratory and returned to Kenosha, Wisconsin Police Department.

On January 31, 1963, the following listed items were submitted to the FBI Laboratory--"C" numbers indicating those found in the basement of the house where Victim was buried, and "B" numbers designating those taken from Victim's body:

1. C-2--torn sheet of tablet paper containing blood and footprints found in basement.
2. C-3--two pieces of covered wire, one red, one green, clip on one end.
3. C-4--section of newspaper containing boot print.
4. C-5--section of newspaper, Racine Journal-Times, February 4, 1959, containing blood stains.
5. C-6--section Kenosha Evening News containing blood stains.
6. C-9--section Milwaukee Journal, February 5, 1959, containing blood stains.
7. C-10--Piece of blue cloth with blood stains.
8. C-12--piece of board, 1 ft. 3 in. long, 5½ in. wide, containing blood.
9. C-13--Woman's Day magazine, January, 1949, with blood stains.
10. C-14--piece of paper with 4 lines of type containing blood stains.
11. C-15--piece of notebook paper with blood stains and footprint.
12. C-16--newspaper, Waukesha Freeman, February 7, 1959, with blood stain.
13. C-17--Woman's Day magazine, May, 1949, with blood stain.
14. C-18--cover from Woman's Day magazine, October, 1942, with blood stains.

15. C-24--lime from bottom of grave.
16. C-25--Salem cigarette butt from furnace room.
17. C-26--1 each, Tareyton and L&M cigarette butt, from furnace room.
18. C-31--galvanized door from back of furnace.
19. C-32--section of door, two boards with cleat, containing fingerprints.
20. C-33--3 boards separated but part of a wooden door, Item 32, containing blood stains and possible boot and fingerprints.
21. C-34--piece of red and green plaid cotton material.
22. C-35--brown divan cushion.
23. C-36--black woman's coat.
24. C-37--piece of brown and black carpeting.
25. C-38--blue denim man's jacket.
26. C-39--Green Sheet, Milwaukee Journal, February 5, 1959, containing bloodstains.
27. C-40--Woman's Day magazine, October, bearing blood stains and picked up east of west door of furnace room.
28. C-41--Kenosha newspaper found lying on floor outside entrance way of dugout.
29. C-42--dirt taken from hole by Victim's head.
30. C-43--dirt taken from under Victim's head.
31. C-44--dirt and lime taken from south side of grave near body and portion of paper bag.
32. C-45--portions of lime bag taken from around body of Victim.

33. C-46--dirt and portions of lime bag taken from southwest corner of grave near Victim's knees.
34. C-47--dirt taken from west end of grave near Victim's feet.
35. C-48--pink paper taken from grave.
36. C-49--cloth found on basement floor of house where Victim's body found.
37. C-50--piece of wood bearing blood stains and paint found on floor.
38. C-51--pieces of wood and other debris found near face of Victim.
39. C-52--piece of paper found on basement floor.
40. C-53--piece of bloody paper stuck to a piece of metal.
41. C-54--board found buried below surface of grave about 1 foot above body of Victim.
42. C-55--pieces of earthen crock found on top of Victim's grave.
43. C-56--piece of canvas-like material found about 1 foot below surface of Victim's grave.
44. B-1--heavy duty plastic cover used at crime scene to rest body of Victim as taken from shallow grave and contains ground residue and material from the body.
45. B-2--material found packed around the head of victim at autopsy.
46. B-3--outer shirt and undershirt cut from body of Victim, together with various debris, including torn newspaper dated February 8, 1959, of the Racine Journal-Times.

47. B-4--trousers, belt and shorts cut and removed from body of Victim. Trousers had Smartair label plus laundry mark of "Tony B." and "J.K." thereon.
48. B-5--Timex self-winding wristwatch from left wrist of Victim.
49. B-6--metallic fingernail clip and leather case containing small manicure knife removed from Victim's pants pocket.
50. B-7--Orange colored electrical wire removed from wrists of Victim at autopsy with knot intact as removed from wrist bound inside wrist to inside wrist with right wrist twisted slightly toward body.
51. B-8--orange electrical single strand wire as removed from neck of Victim. Wire closed by apparent single overhand twist with "twist" located on side of neck just behind left ear. Also contains lime, hair and blood.
52. B-9--1 brown man's leather wingtip Stacy-Adams shoe, size 10-E, removed from body.
53. B-10--1 man's sock removed from left foot of Victim.
54. B-11--piece of possible lime cast containing impression which appears to be a seam found on rear of left calf just above the ankle of the Victim.
55. B-12--white handkerchief removed from left rear trouser pocket of Victim containing debris and lime.

On February 1, 1963, the following items were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory, which items were obtained from Victim's car which had been maintained by the Kenosha Police Department from the time of its recovery, January 8, 1963, until the listed scrapings were removed on January 28, 1963:

1. (1) - blood scraped from a smear on lower right front fender.
2. (2) - blood from streaks on upper right front fender.
3. (4) - blood scraped from lower right portion of rear glass.
4. (5) - blood from lower middle portion of rear glass.
5. (6) - blood from upper front part of left rear fender.
6. (7) - blood from upper part of left rear fender near gas tank cover.
7. (8) - blood from upper rear part of left rear fender.
8. (9) - blood from middle rear part of left rear fender.
9. (10) - blood from metal just below rear window.
10. (11) - blood from upper left part of trunk lid.
11. (12) - blood from middle left part of trunk lid.
12. (13) - blood from lower left part of trunk lid.
13. (15) - blood from upper middle part of trunk lid.
14. (16) - blood from upper left side of rear bumper.
15. (17) - blood from lower left side of rear bumper.
16. (18) - blood from middle part of rear bumper.

By letter dated February 12, 1963, the FBI Laboratory reported to  Sheriff of Kenosha County, Kenosha, as follows:

b6  
b7c

**Specimens:**

Evidence recieved from FBI, Milwaukee on February 1, 1963  
(PC-74105 JV)

- Q12 Flesh surrounding laceration on back of victim's head (B-17)
- Q13 Flesh surrounding laceration on side of victim's head (B-18)
- Q14 Stomach contents of victim Biernat (B-21)
- Q15 Fingernail scrapings from left thumb (B-22)
- Q16 Fingernail scrapings from left index finger (B-23)
- Q17 Fingernail scrapings from left middle finger (B-24)
- Q18 Fingernail scrapings from left ring finger (B-25)
- Q19 Fingernail scrapings from left small finger (B-26)
- Q20 Fingernail scrapings from right thumb (B-27)
- Q21 Fingernail scrapings from right index finger (B-28)
- Q22 Fingernail scrapings from right middle finger (B-29)
- Q23 Fingernail scrapings from right ringfinger (B-30)
- Q24 Fingernail scrapings from right small finger (B-31)
- K1 Hair sample from left side of victim's head (B-13)
- K2 Hair sample from rear of victim's head (B-14)
- K3 Hair sample from chest of victim (B-15)
- K4 Hair sample from pubic area of victim (B-16)
- K5 Blood from victim's heart (B-19)
- K6 Blood from victim's heart (B-20)

Resubmission: Q1, Q5, Q8 and Q10 glass microscope slides

Evidence received from Sheriff of Kenosha County, Kenosha, Wisconsin, on 2/2/63 (PC-74118 JV)

- Q25 Torn sheet from tablet (C-2)
- Q26-Q27 Two pieces of wire (C-3)
- Q28 Section of newspaper containing boot print (C-4)
- Q29 Section of newspaper containing stains (C-5)
- Q30 Section of Kenosha Evening News containing stains (C-6)
- Q31 Section of Milwaukee Journal containing stains (C-9)
- Q32 Piece of blue cloth (C-10)
- Q33 Piece of board (C-12)
- Q34 Woman's Day magazine (C-13)
- Q35 Piece of paper with four lines of type (C-14)
- Q36 Piece of paper with stains and footprint (C-15)
- Q37 Newspaper with stains (C-16)
- Q38 Woman's Day magazine (C-17)
- Q39 Cover from Woman's Day magazine (C-18)
- Q40 Lime from bottom of grave (C-24)
- Q41 Salem cigarette butt (C-25)
- Q42-Q43 Tareyton cigarette butt and L&M cigarette butt (C-26)
- Q44 Door from furnace (C-31)
- Q45 Section of door (C-32)
- Q46-Q47a Three boards (C-33)
- Q48 Piece of plaid material (C-34)

- Q49 Divan cushion (C-35)
- Q50 Black coat (C-36)
- Q51 Piece of carpet (C-37)
- Q52 Jacket (C-38)
- Q53 Green sheet from Milwaukee Journal (C-39)
- Q54 Woman's Day magazine (C-40)
- Q55 Kenosha newspaper (C-41)
- Q56 Portions of bag from around body (C-45)
- Q57 Pink paper from grave (C-48)
- Q58 Cloth found on basement floor (C-49)
- Q59 Piece of wood (C-50)
- Q60 Pieces of wood and debris from near face (C-51)
- Q61 Piece of paper from basement floor (C-52)
- Q62 Piece of paper adhering to a piece of metal (C-53)
- Q63 Board found buried above body (C-54)
- Q64 Pieces of a crock (C-55)
- Q65 Piece of canvas (C-56)
- Q66 Plastic cover used to transport body (B-1)
- Q67 Material packed around head (B-2)
- Q68-Q69 Shirt and undershirt (B-3)
- Q70-Q71 Trousers and belt, shorts (B-4)
- Q72 Timex wrist watch (B-5)
- Q73 Fingernail clip and leather case containing manicure knife  
(B-6)
- Q74 Wire from wrists of victim (B-7)
- Q75 Wire from neck of victim (B-8)
- Q76 Left shoe (B-9)
- Q77 Sock from left foot (B-10)
- Q78 Lime containing impression (B-11)
- Q79 Handkerchief (B-12)
- Q80 Top of doorjamb (C-57)
- Q81 Bottom of doorjamb (C-58)
- Q82 Plaster from east wall of west room (C-59)
- Q83 Plaster from west wall of east room (C-60)
- Q84 Section of wall from north wall of west room (C-61)
- Q85 Section of siding above door (C-62)
- Q86 Section of siding above door (C-63)
- Q87 Hairs from screws (C-64)
- K7 Dirt from hole by head (C-42)
- K8 Dirt from under head (C-43)
- K9 Dirt and lime from south side of grave (C-44)
- K10 Dirt and portions of lime bag from southwest corner of  
grave (C-46)
- K11 Dirt from west end of grave (C-47)



Also submitted: Newspaper dated February 8, 1959 (B-3)

Evidence received from FBI, Milwaukee on February 4, 1963  
(PC-74124 B0)

- Q88 Blood from lower right front fender
- Q89 Blood from upper right front fender
- Q90 Blood from lower right portion of rear glass
- Q91 Blood from lower middle portion of rear glass
- Q92 Blood from upper front part of left rear fender
- Q93 Blood from upper part of left rear fender near gas tank cover
- Q94 Blood from upper rear part of left rear fender
- Q95 Blood from middle rear part of left rear fender
- Q96 Blood from metal just below rear window
- Q97 Blood from upper left part of trunk lid
- Q98 Blood from middle left part of trunk lid
- Q99 Blood from lower left part of trunk lid
- Q100 Blood from upper middle part of trunk lid
- Q101 Blood from upper left side of rear bumper
- Q102 Blood from lower left side of rear bumper
- Q103 Blood from middle part of rear bumper

**Results of examination:**

The report on these items will partially confirm and supplement this Bureau's telegram to you on February 5, 1963.

No metallic particles or other foreign objects were found in or around the lacerations present in specimens Q12 and Q13 that could be associated with any type of weapon or instrument that may have caused these lacerations.

White, black, brown and blue-green woolen fiber fragments, which match in microscopic characteristics woolen fibers of the same colors present in the composition of the Q70 trousers, were found in the Q15 through Q24 fingernail scrapings. These woolen fibers could have originated from the Q70 trousers.

A single brown rayon fiber fragment was found in specimen Q15. A single pink cotton fiber fragment was found in specimen Q16. These fiber fragments are minute in size and are of limited value for comparison purposes. No hairs were found in the Q15 through Q24 fingernail scrapings.

The brown head hairs and white head hairs of Caucasian origin present in the resubmitted Q1, Q8 and Q10 glass microscope slides match in microscopic characteristics the K1 and K2 head hair samples of the victim and, accordingly, originated either from the head of the victim or from another person whose head hairs exhibit the same individual microscopic characteristics.

It is pointed out that hairs do not possess enough individual microscopic characteristics to be positively identified as originating from a particular individual to the exclusion of all others.

It was not possible to reach a conclusion concerning the time of death from an examination of specimen Q14. The condition of food in the stomach must be interpreted with caution in attempting to fix the interval of time which has elapsed between the time of death and the last meal. The emptying of the stomach after the ingestion of food has been the subject of much controversy. The duration of the digestive process varies within wide limits depending upon the size and type of meal. It is reported that after an ordinary mixed meal the normal human stomach empties in about two to four hours on the average. Different foods are emptied at different rates. Findings by the pathologist regarding the stomach contents must be correlated by him with other information before the duration of the digestive process can be determined.

An examination of the solid portions of the Q14 stomach contents disclosed large fragments of pickle and onion, whole and parts of navy beans, numerous caraway seeds, large fragments of what appear to be pork (some browned on one side) and pieces of what appear to be white radish fragments. No other foods were noted.

Many of the fragments are undigested and do not appear to have been chewed. This is especially true of much of the pork, beans, onion and radish fragments.

The blood samples from the victim, K5 and K6, were almost entirely hemolyzed when received in the Laboratory. They were, therefore, unsuitable for conclusive blood grouping tests. Analyses made on dried samples of this blood, on solid extract and on the serum portion of the blood

clearly and strongly demonstrated the "B" factor to be present. However, it was not possible to verify the blood as being "B" group by a serum crosscheck. It is possible, therefore, that the victim belonged to blood group "B" or to group "AB" with a weak, insensitive "A" component.

Human blood which was derived either from a group "B" or "AB" person was determined to be present on specimens Q29, Q31, Q32, Q33, Q34, Q35, Q36, Q37, Q38, Q39, Q53, Q54, Q55, Q59, Q61, Q62 and Q81. It was not possible to positively identify these blood specimens as being of a single group to the exclusion of the other possible group.

No tissue fragments of any significance were found in the scrapings, Q15 through Q24. A small amount of human blood, too limited for grouping tests, was found in specimens Q16 and Q19. Faint indications of blood, which could not be verified, were found in Q15, Q17, Q18, Q20, Q22 and Q24. No blood was noted in Q21 and Q23.

There was not a sufficient amount of blood in any of the scrapings, Q88 through Q103, to permit any grouping tests. Human blood, insufficient for grouping, was identified in Q88, Q90, Q91, Q92, Q94, Q97, Q99 and Q101. The other specimens contained only enough material to confirm the presence of blood therein.

The exact makes of shoes involved in making the fragmentary shoe impressions on Q25, Q28, Q36, Q44, Q46 and Q47 could not be determined. At least six different shoe designs were present and photographs of sample shoe soles having generally similar designs are enclosed for your possible assistance. You should keep in mind that these photographs merely represent general design similarities and you should not eliminate suspected shoes on the basis of the photographs. Although the questioned impressions are fragmentary in nature, they may be adequate for comparison purposes. Photographs of Q44, Q46 and Q47 have been made. Q25, Q28 and Q36 should be resubmitted if future shoe examinations are requested.

The knots in the Q74 and Q75 pieces of wire were identified as common overhand or thumb knots and granny knots. These knots do not suggest any particular trade or profession.

Specimens Q26 and Q27 are old-appearing pieces of low-tension, number 18-gauge automotive cable manufactured by the Packard Electric Division, General Motors Corporation, Warren, Ohio. Specimen Q26 is covered with a green braid and Q27 with a red braid. There is a terminal lug with a square hole attached to one end of Q26 and a similar terminal lug is attached to an end of Q27. There are no toolmarks of value on the free ends of Q26 and Q27.

Seven pieces of wire constitute specimen Q74. They are all similar in appearance and construction. The wires are insulated with an orange plastic and some of the wires bear the following very faint impressions in the plastic: "----AIW-R--14TW--600 VOLT----." The surface markings identify those pieces so marked as having been made by the American Insulated Wire Corporation, Pawtucket, Rhode Island. These pieces of wire are known as "building wire" and are extensively used in residential and commercial buildings. The original wire ends were not labeled so it is not known which wire ends were cut in removing the wire from the body.

Specimen Q75 consists of two pieces of wire but it appears the cut in the neck loop was made to remove the wire from around the victim's neck. The markings on the other wire ends are of no value for identification purposes with a specific tool.

The Q74 wires are similar to the Q75 wires and were made by the same manufacturer.

A strong odor of urine was noticed on the Q68 shirt, the Q69 undershirt and the Q67 material packed around the victim's head. These specimens were wet when unpacked in the Laboratory. None of the other submitted items were wet or possessed this odor.

Examinations are continuing and you will receive a report regarding the results of these examinations.

By letter dated February 13, 1963, the FBI Latent Fingerprint Section, Identification Division, reported as follows:

Specimens: Numerous specimens, Q25 through Q87

Two latent fingerprints of value were developed on the newspaper, Q55, your #C-41. One latent fingerprint of value was developed on the piece of board, apparently part of the door, Q47a, your #C-33. One latent palm print of value was developed on one piece of an earthen crock, Q64, your #C-55. No other latent impressions of value were developed on the remaining specimens submitted for latent fingerprint examination.

On February 6, 1963, [redacted] Deputy Sheriff, Kenosha Sheriff's Office, forwarded to the Laboratory the following additional items which had been obtained by the Kenosha Sheriff's Office:

b6  
b7C

- Items 1 - 7 Pieces of clay with spade and possible pick impressions (photos taken and submitted)
- " 8 Front section of Milwaukee Sentinel 2/7/59
- " 9 Section of Milwaukee Journal 2/10/59
- " 10 Section of Racine Bulletin 2/8/59
- " 11 Front section of Milwaukee Sentinel 2/10/59
- " 12 Second Section of Milwaukee Sentinel 2/10/59
- " 13 Several pieces of masking tape stuck together
- " 14 Small piece tan cloth with brown stains
- " 15 3" piece tan plastic wire coated
- " 16 Four small pieces fabric with brown stains, plus one hair attached
- " 17 Coil of plastic coated wire similar to item 15

Also submitted with the above specimens were body tissue from the Victim's tongue and lungs for examination to determine the possible presence of lime. These body tissues were provided by the Pathologist, [redacted]

b6  
b7C

On February 14, 1963, a letter was sent to Sheriff CHARTIER, Kenosha County Sheriff's Office, describing the following listed items which had been accumulated and identified on January 29 but which had not been sent to the Laboratory. These items which are designated by "C" numbers fall in the same series as the "C" numbers set out heretofore, which were sent to the Laboratory. The following listed items were not sent, but it was suggested they be retained for future comparison with samples that might be obtained from the clothing, shoes, etc., of suspects. The items are as follows:

<u>Identification Number and Description</u>	<u>Found by</u>
C1 - Debris from window well, back room	Special Agent John A. Holtzman and Deputy [redacted]
C7 - Debris from floor back room	SA Holtzman and Deputy [redacted]
C8 - Debris from floor back room	SA Holtzman and Deputy [redacted]
C11 - Excelsior from back room	SA [redacted] and Deputy [redacted]
C19 - Piece of newspaper (Racine paper) from bottom of grave	SAs [redacted] and Holtzman
C20 - 6 pieces of paper from bottom of grave	SAs [redacted] and Holtzman
C21 - GM key with red plastic coin container (later fitted to Victim's car) found bottom of grave	SAs [redacted] and Holtzman
C22 - 2 glass fragments from bottom of grave	SAs [redacted] and Holtzman
C23 - Portion of lime bag from grave	SAs [redacted] and Holtzman
C27 - Ashes from furnace	SAs [redacted] and [redacted]
C28 - Ashes from floor of furnace room	SAs [redacted] and [redacted]
C29 - Ashes from floor of furnace room	SAs [redacted] and [redacted]
C30 - Ashes from floor of furnace room	SAs [redacted] and [redacted]

b6  
b7C

Four cartridge cases from  
furnace room

Special Agent [redacted]  
and Deputy [redacted]

Also furnished to you were soil samples in plastic  
containers, numbered 1 through 10, taken from the  
driveway of the Rutledge farm by Special Agents [redacted]  
John W. Schaller and James H. Brewster.

b6  
b7C

On January 16, 1963, Kenosha Police Department Detectives [redacted]  
[redacted] and [redacted] located a torn piece of plaid plastic  
seat cover, 8" x 32", containing some stains which could  
possibly be blood. This item was forwarded to the FBI Laboratory,  
which replied by letter to Chief of Police, Kenosha, January 30,  
1963, that this specimen, designated by the Laboratory as Q11,  
did not contain any blood stains or any significant debris.

b6  
b7C

On February 5, 1963, a roll of plastic wire purchased from  
Midwest Tire and Auto Supply Co., 729 South 27th Street, Milwaukee,  
was forwarded to the Laboratory for comparison with the wire  
removed from the body of the Victim by reason of the fact that  
two suspects in this matter had been observed by Milwaukee  
Police Officers to enter this store and make some sort of a  
purchase three days before BERNAT's abduction.

By report dated February 12, 1963, the FBI Laboratory advised  
that this item, K12, was different from the questioned  
items Q26 and Q27 removed from Victim's body.

MI 79-56

SUSPECTS



Set out below is a resume of salient facts pertaining to the criminal intelligence picture in the Milwaukee-Kenosha area as they may relate to the BERNAT murder:

FRANK PETER BALISTRIERI took over leadership of the Italian criminal element in Milwaukee (sometimes referred to as the Mafia) from his father-in-law, JOHN ALIOTO, in December, 1961. Under ALIOTO, AUGUST MANIACI and JOHN AIELLO had been close to the top of the outfit and [ ] had been their close associate. However, in the power struggle relating to designation of a successor to ALIOTO these men fell into disfavor. All three are suspected of at least one gang-type killing on behalf of the "outfit" (JACK ENEA in 1957). FRANK BALISTRIERI's success as leader of the outfit seemed questionable until he was reinforced by [ ] who moved to Milwaukee from Kansas City in February, 1962. Soon after he arrived he announced to the Italian gamblers in Milwaukee that they would have to pay off and it was his object to put Milwaukee on a paying basis. From the time of his arrival it can be seen from investigation and surveillance that [ ] has not been gainfully employed. He has been the close associate of [ ] and [ ] (who may now be in disfavor), long reputed muscle men for FRANK PETER BALISTRIERI.

b6  
b7C

Credible Milwaukee informants have advised since the spring of 1962 until present that the Italian gamblers are paying off to the BALISTRIERI outfit. Beginning in the late summer of 1962, informants advised that the outfit planned an execution or "hit" to enable them to collect pay offs from the non-Italian gamblers, and possibly to quiet the Italian gamblers who were complaining about pay offs. It was variously said that a gambler named [ ] or [ ] would be hit, but on November 14, 1962, the Milwaukee Police Department in an effort to forestall a crime of violence, put a round-the-clock surveillance on [ ] and [ ] and occasionally on their associates (insofar as man power was available).

b6  
b7C  
b7D

Informants have advised from November, 1962, until the present that the BALISTRIERI group was interested in expanding their jukebox business or their influence in that field. General allegations were made that they would expand in Racine and Kenosha Counties. FRANK BALISTRIERI had roots in Kenosha as he had interest in a high-stake crap game run there by JOHN CHARLES RIZZO and [ ]

On December 19, 1962, [ ] who served twenty years for [ ] and is known as a hardened criminal, was released from Wisconsin State Prison, Waupun. A party was given for him that night at the home of [ ] where [ ] lived for about a week.

b6  
b7C

From Christmas, 1962 on there have been meetings several times a week between [ ] and [ ]. Sometimes FRANK BALISTRIERI and [ ] have taken part. These meetings have been at the Para Corporation in Milwaukee where [ ] and [ ]. On at least two occasions between Christmas and BERNAT's abduction, JOHN CHARLES RIZZO and [ ] of Kenosha came to Milwaukee to meet with the above.

b6  
b7C

On the night of January 7, 1963, the Milwaukee Police Department conducted surveillance of [ ] who at first desperately attempted to shake the surveillance. He then abandoned his car on the parking lot of a shopping center after making a phone call. He apparently found other transportation as he did not return to his car. That night no surveillance was conducted of [ ] or [ ] whose cars were seen at their residences.

b6  
b7C

[ ] has allegedly gambled away \$100,000 at the Vernon Hills Country Club and other gambling spots in the past three years.

MI T-3 on January 18, 1963, reported a conversation which took place at the Cricket Club, 224 West Michigan, on about January 14, 1963. This conversation was between a MANIACI, which the informant believes was AUGIE MANIACI (former owner of the Cricket Club), a person described as "our friend," which is a designation used by the informant for [ ] and "an Italian hoodlum from out of town," which informant said could be [ ]. The conversing parties stated that RIZZO, a gambler who lives in Racine, a [ ] (phonetic), a Jew from Racine connected with gambling, and a GRECO, who runs a restaurant near American Motors Corporation, Kenosha, are "the three boys who know what it is all about (speaking of the disappearance of ANTHONY BERNAT)."

b6  
b7C  
b7D

The informant said it does not follow from what was overheard that these three individuals did the job but one of them; namely, RIZZO, was in on it.

On January 22, 1963, informant said that on January 21, 1963, he had obtained information that BERNAT's body was buried in an abandoned house in Kenosha County just outside Kenosha, Wisconsin; this could be an abandoned farm house. JOHN RIZZO was on the scene and one of the four individuals involved in the kidnapping, and [redacted] who recently came to Milwaukee from New York City, was supposed to have a hand in the job. Informant said that RIZZO is FRANK BALISTRIERI's man in Kenosha, and he and a person by the name of [redacted] are partners in a jukebox business; and, in addition, RIZZO runs a gambling joint at Greco's Restaurant in Kenosha.

b6  
b7C  
b7D

Informant said that the orders for BERNAT's death were supposed to have come from Chicago, although the job was done by the Milwaukee organization.

Informant also said that [redacted] to [redacted] and hangs out at Albano's Pizza joint, 16th and Wells, Milwaukee, and that FRANK BALISTRIERI and his associates have been using this place as a meeting place.

The informant said that his information had as its ultimate source AUGIE MANIACI and that MANIACI or [redacted] and [redacted] [redacted] were scheduled next to be killed by [redacted]

On January 28, 1963, informant stated that JOHN RIZZO was definitely the fingerman of this murder of BERNAT whose grave, according to informant, was dug sometime during the last part of December, 1962. Informant also said that caustic lime and three or four bags of cement were purchased in the Kenosha area two or three months ago and stored close to the grave.

Informant also stated that Milwaukee hoodlums in the past few days have received information that police squads have been close to the burial spot. The informant mentioned two names that had been mentioned to him without knowing the exact significance, only that they were somehow connected with BERNAT's disappearance. These two names are ALBANO (phonetic), and [redacted] or [redacted] (phonetic), whose nickname is [redacted] and who is a close friend of ALBANO.

b6  
b7C  
b7D

In addition, informant said that a law enforcement agency investigating this matter in Kenosha has been showing mug shots to witnesses, and among these pictures is a picture of at least one of the individuals responsible. Further, informant

MI 79-56

said that on January 28, 1963, some of the Milwaukee hoodlums were quite worried after they heard that some law enforcement officers were having a conference with [redacted] and [redacted] [redacted], worrying that some sort of a deal might be in the making. AUGIE MANIACI is particularly worried.

b6  
b7C

The above information was obtained from the informant at 10:30 PM on January 28, 1963, prior to the time that any information had been made known relative to the finding of BIERNAT's body a few hours earlier. Earlier on this same date, at approximately five PM, prior to the time that the body was found, the informant had mentioned quick lime would be involved in this matter, and the two individuals, ALBANO and [redacted] were also mentioned.

b6  
b7C  
b7D

On January 29, 1963, informant said that BIERNAT had "really clobbered one of his abductors, and it was possible that he would have required some medical attention. The informant also said that the name previously mentioned as [redacted] or [redacted] now appeared to be [redacted] (phonetic).

b6  
b7C  
b7D

At this time informant furnished the route which the kidnappers used in taking BIERNAT from Kenosha as follows: "60th Street west to Highway K, K west to League Lake, north on the first road east of League Lake to County Trunk JB, west a short distance on JB to County Trunk X and then north to Highway 43."

After the body was dumped, the car was abandoned in the vicinity of the intersection of County Trunks N and D, either in the Des Plaines River near that intersection or in the woods near there. This location was further described as follows, and it is noted there is some question as to whether informant was referring to the car being abandoned here or the evidence to be found at this location: To find the location take Highway 43 west out of Kenosha to a point where it runs northwesterly. At this point County Trunk N meets 43 and goes in a westerly direction where it intersects County Trunk D. At the intersection of D and N there is a public hunting grounds to the north and also a path of overgrown road, which crosses the Des Plaines River, and at this point either the car was abandoned or some other evidence was dumped, and the abductors possibly cleaned up here.

Informant mentioned that on January 26, 1963, a big crap game was had at Kenosha at RIZZO's place and that the Captain of the Kenosha Police Department was present and that [redacted] of Milwaukee won a large amount of money.

b6  
b7C  
b7D

MI 79-56

At approximately midnight on January 30, 1963, informant said that one [redacted] (phonetic) was the individual who "got clobbered" by BIERNAT and that he had been treated by [redacted] at a golf course in Illinois and that [redacted] was presently in Illinois not hurt very badly but still his injuries were such as to require the services of a doctor.

b6  
b7C  
b7D

MI T-4 on January 17, 1963, when asked about the disappearance (at that time BIERNAT's body had not been found), said that BIERNAT was the victim of a gang-type attack, not a robbery, and that "his body may be buried in some abandoned house--at least that would be a good place to look." This informant said that the car would have been one belonging to someone else and would have been disposed of immediately.

Informant was of the opinion that [redacted] would be a logical suspect as would [redacted], who is working for FRANK BALISTRERI. Informant did not feel that JOHNNY RIZZO was a killer or that [redacted] was a killer, and informant felt that the jukebox business in Kenosha was at the bottom of the trouble and the reason for BIERNAT's disappearance.

b6  
b7C  
b7D

MI T-5, prior to BIERNAT's disappearance, on January 4, 1963, stated that JOHNNY RIZZO had contacted [redacted] in Milwaukee during the week of December 24, 1962, and informant learned that RIZZO had come to Milwaukee to get an okay to take over Racine and Kenosha for pay offs to the outfit, that RIZZO planned to lock up both towns and was presently collecting pay offs from [redacted] from Kenosha and also \$30 to \$35 a week from a Negro who operates a poker game in Kenosha.

b6  
b7C  
b7D

This same informant on January 4, 1963, said that RIZZO and [redacted] along with an individual named [redacted] (Last name unknown) were in Milwaukee the previous night and attended the basketball game played by the Harlem Globetrotters. Thereafter, they went to Gallagher's Steak House and then to the Pfister Hotel and were in company with [redacted] and [redacted] on that night.

b6  
b7C  
b7D

Informant said that on the previous Sunday, December 30, 1962, RIZZO's crap game had lost a sizable amount of money and that RIZZO came to Milwaukee to obtain a new bank roll to continue the operation. Informant said that although [redacted] and [redacted] gave him the money FRANK BALISTRERI [redacted]

b6  
b7C  
b7D

ALBERT ALBANO, also known as  
Albert Albana, Cadillac Al

*Al Albana*  
Captioned individual known in Kenosha Police Department records as ALBERT ALBANA and in divorce records maintained by the Register of Deeds for Kenosha County as ALBERT ALBANO. b6 b7C

This individual was born February 1, 1901, in New York City. He was married to and divorced from MARY PEPPLER, Muskegon, Michigan. He married [redacted] Kenosha, Wisconsin, on August 9, 1944. *NY*

Kenosha Police Department records show that he was arrested on August 22, 1934, for assault with intent to do great bodily harm as well as for bootlegging. He served one year in house of correction. Kenosha Police Department records failed to show any more recent arrests, but it was noted that Subject's photograph, including negative, were reported missing from the Kenosha Police Department files and was only restored when the identification officer found and duplicated one of the pictures, which had been filed separately. Suspicion was voiced confidentially by a member of the Kenosha Police Department that the Subject had some friend on the department destroy his photograph intentionally.

Captain [redacted] of the Kenosha Police Department advised that Subject was an associate of [redacted] and [redacted] Subjects of separate thumbnail sketches; also, that he was an associate of such hoodlums and gamblers as [redacted] and, in general, the entire "West Side Gang." b6 b7C

*WISC*  
[redacted] informed that the Subject resides at 2714 - 25th Avenue, Kenosha, and drives a 1957 Pontiac, Wisconsin license W90815.

As to Subject's occupation, [redacted] said that he was known to be a lookout at the gambling game operated by JOHN CHARLES RIZZO and [redacted] STANLEY MILLER, a close friend of the murdered ANTHONY J. BIERNAT, informed that he personally ran a book in 1950-1951 in Kenosha, and the Subject worked for him as doorman. b6 b7C

As to any legitimate occupation of the Subject, records of the Wisconsin Department of Taxation, failed to show that he has made any return for any year.

MI 79-56  
JHB:cef

In an effort to develop background information concerning ALBERT ALBANA, the following investigation was conducted by SA JAMES H. BREWSTER on January 31, 1963:

AT KENOSHA, WISCONSIN

The index to marriages was reviewed at the Kenosha County Register of Deeds Office. The index indicates an ALBERT ALBANO was married at Kenosha August 9, 1944, and the certificate of marriage was recorded on page 1211 of Volume 23 of marriages in Kenosha County.

A review of the original certificate of marriage shows that ALBERT ALBANO, 4813 23rd Avenue, Kenosha, Wisconsin age 43, white, male, born New York, New York, having had one previous marriage, employed as a tavern operator, and [redacted] white, female, age 29, born [redacted] with no previous marriage, occupation - [redacted] were married at Kenosha, Wisconsin on August 9, 1944.

b6  
b7C

Witnesses to the marriage were listed as [redacted] and [redacted]

b6  
b7C

The application for marriage of the above parties was reviewed at Kenosha County Clerk's Office. This marriage license has number 276 and shows the two were married by Judge BAKER at Kenosha on August 9, 1944. The application for marriage license indicates that ALBERT ALBANO was born February 1, 1901 at New York, New York, and his father was listed as VINCE and his mother as LUCILE LA GUARDIA. The application indicated he was previously married to a [redacted] and he was divorced November 12, 1937 at Muskegon, Michigan.

b6  
b7C

The bride was listed in this application as [redacted]

b6  
b7C

[redacted] and her occupation was listed as [redacted]

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date February 13, 1963b6  
b7C

[redacted] on February 8, 1963, was questioned as to the whereabouts of [redacted] ALBERT ALBANA. She said [redacted] had left Kenosha the day before, February 7, 1963, for Madison, Wisconsin, to visit a sick friend, name unknown. She said she did not know when he would return but would let him know he was to call the FBI Office.

On 2/8/63 at Kenosha, Wisconsin File # MI 79-56  
SAs [redacted] /& CHARLES A. AUSTIN/ba Date dictated 2/13/63  
by Jr.

b6  
b7C

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.



## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date February 13, 1963

In the course of a personal observation of the home at 4027 - 86th Place being built by DOMINIC PRINCIPE, a 1957 or 1958 Pontiac, gray in color, tudor sedan, was observed to stop there at 2:25 PM on February 9, 1963. The vehicle remained until 2:48 PM when it was driven away by an unknown individual. The vehicle bore 1963 Wisconsin tags number Y95-194. A check of the motor vehicle registration made through the Milwaukee Sheriff's Office determined this vehicle to be registered to ALBERT ALBANA, 2714 - 25th Street, Kenosha.

At the time, a 1955 or 1956 Ford, tudor hardtop, license 1963 Wisconsin L91 681, and a GMC pickup bearing the name Principe, Contractor, on the door, were likewise parked in front of 4027 - 86th Place, Kenosha.

1963 Wisconsin license L91 681 was determined through a motor vehicle registration check to be registered to [REDACTED]

b6  
b7C

On 2/9/63 at Kenosha, Wisconsin File # MI 79-56

SAs [REDACTED], & CHARLES A. AUSTIN/bs dictated 2/13/63

b6  
b7C

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

MI 79-56

On January 31, 1963, [redacted] Operators License Division. Motor Vehicle Department, Madison, Wisconsin, advised SA [redacted] that ALBERT ALBANA, 2714 - 25th Street, Kenosha, has Wisconsin operators license valid until February 1, 1964, showing one conviction for speeding, December 27, 1962, County Court, Kenosha.

b6  
b7C

DOMINIC FRANK PRINCIPE,  
also known as "Pop" Principe

*Dominic F. Principe*  
DOMINIC FRANK PRINCIPE, also known as "Pop" Principe, FBI  
#1-950-023, born April 15, 1913, Kenosha, Wisconsin, has been  
engaged since 1958 in operating a restaurant with his sister  
at Lake Zurich, Illinois, known as "Edith's Restaurant,"  
although his wife and children reside at 4026 - 7th Avenue in  
Kenosha. PRINCIPE was sentenced at Racine, Wisconsin,  
July 18, 1945, on an armed robbery charge to one to five years  
in the Wisconsin State Prison at Wapuna and released on parole  
August 13, 1947. After his release, PRINCIPE operated "Pop's  
Tap" in Kenosha which he no longer runs and which he has been  
leasing to others for the past several years. He reportedly  
was an old-time bootlegger and has been considered a hoodlum  
for many years by the Kenosha Police Department and Kenosha  
County Sheriff's Office.

*Wise*

*Dominic*

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date February 6, 1963

At 3:35 P.M. on February 2, 1963, Special Agents [ ] and JOHN W. SCHALLER were inside Edith's Pizza Cafe, located four miles south of Lake Zurich, Illinois, on U.S. Highway 12, in an effort to observe suspect DOMINIC FRANK PRINCIPE. b6 b7C

At 3:38 P.M., a telephone was heard to ring, and a woman was heard to answer the telephone; and, shortly thereafter, she asked a man who was seated at the counter in the cafe to "go get Dominic in number two." This man departed the cafe via the rear door.

At 3:45 P.M., Chief of Police, Kenosha Police Department, STANLEY HAUKE DAHL, entered, immediately followed by Lt. [ ] Kenosha Police Department, and an individual recognized as DOMINIC PRINCIPE. This recognition was made from photo number 28565, dated July 18, 1945. DOMINIC PRINCIPE was wearing dark blue pin striped overalls and a maroon jacket. He was wearing glasses, had a mustache, wore no hat or cap, and had no visible cuts, bruises or marks on his face. b6 b7C

The three individuals walked from the back door past the agents; and Chief of Police HAUKE DAHL stated, "Hi men." The greeting was not returned. Lt. [ ] made no sign of recognition to the agents. Both officers, at the time of their observation of agents, appeared to be visibly shaken and upset.

The three men, HAUKE DAHL, [ ] and PRINCIPE walked over to a table and were seated. They conversed at that table. PRINCIPE was facing the agents, [ ] was to his right, and HAUKE DAHL was to the right of [ ]. These three individuals conversed until 3:55 P.M., at which time STANLEY HAUKE DAHL and [ ] departed via the front door. DOMINIC PRINCIPE remained in the cafe. b6 b7C

The agents departed the cafe at 3:58 P.M. and joined SA JAMES H. BREWSTER in Bureau automobile. b6 b7C

Observation of the cafe and motel was continued from Bureau automobile until 6:30 P.M., during which time STANLEY HAUKE DAHL and Lt. [ ] were not observed to return. DOMINIC PRINCIPE was not observed to leave the cafe.

It was observed that a bowling pin was situated on a shelf above the counter, on which was written, "EDITH SALEMI, Barrington, Ill. -

On 2/2/63 at Lake Zurich, Illinois File # MI 79-56

by SAs JOHN W. SCHALLER and [ ] Date dictated 2/6/63 b6 b7C

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

MI 79-56

Moose League 1961."

Surveillance log was maintained.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date February 6, 1963

At 3:35 P.M. on February 2, 1963, Special Agents [redacted] JOHN W. SCHALLER and JAMES H. BREWSTER arrived at Edith's Pizza Cafe, located four miles south of Lake Zurich, Illinois on Highway 12. Agents SCHALLER and [redacted] left the Bureau car and entered Edith's. SA BREWSTER remained in the Bureau car, which was parked at the edge of the motel driveway, located just south of Edith's. At 3:43 P.M., an unknown white male, age 50 to 55, dressed in work clothing and wearing boots was observed leaving the door of the green house, which serves as the office for the motel. This man walked across the driveway and looked into the second unit from the highway. He then walked to the second unit from the far end and was observed knocking on the door.

b6  
b7C

The door was opened and STANLEY HAUKE DAHL, Chief of Police, Kenosha, Wisconsin, came out of the motel unit, followed by Lieutenant [redacted] Kenosha Police Department and an unknown white male dressed in work clothing. This group was walking toward the highway in the direction of the Bureau car. The Bureau car was then moved about 100 yards to the south, where it was parked in the lot of the Gra-Mar Tavern. Observation of the area at Edith's failed to reveal Chief HAUKE DAHL and party depart.

b6  
b7C

The Bureau car was moved back to its original parking position at 3:52 P.M.

At 3:55 P.M., Chief HAUKE DAHL and Lieutenant [redacted] were observed leaving Edith's by the front door. They entered a new Rambler automobile, gold in color, with Wisconsin license, with the Chief driving the car. The Chief backed out of his parking place, which was three cars north of the Bureau car. He drove south in the parking area and he observed the Bureau car. He waved to SA BREWSTER, who returned the wave and he then drove onto Highway 12 and went north. It was noted that Lieutenant [redacted] was sitting in the front seat with the Chief. He did not wave acknowledge the presence of SA BREWSTER.

b6  
b7C

The following cars were noted as parked in the driveway of the motel: an older model Oldsmobile, with a green Illinois license FN 1193, the driver of which was observed as being in what should have been unit 6; a dark blue 1961 or 1963 Ford fordor with a red Illinois license MX 7026. This car was observed leaving the motel at 5:04 P.M. and was occupied by two unknown white males. Also observed was a 1961 or 1962 Chevrolet convertible, with green Illinois license 891-119.

On 2/2/63 at Lake Zurich, Illinois File # WI 79-56  
by SA JAMES H. BREWSTER /ah Date dictated 2/3/63

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

MI 79-56

The car was dark blue or possibly black. There was also an old red and white Hudson automobile, which had been parked for some time, because snow covered the car. It was observed that at least two cars were parked at the rear of the motel and these appeared to be abandoned.

Cars parked in the front of Edith's were observed as a Falcon, green Illinois license DH 6362; a white Pontiac, which had green Illinois license FE 6226; a pickup truck with Illinois license B271823; an unknown vehicle with a red Illinois license FV 2554; a Mercury automobile with a green Illinois license 582-161 (This car left at 5:14 P.M.); a Rambler automobile with green Illinois license 752-839 (This car left at 5:14 P.M.); a Plymouth station wagon with green Illinois license 796-456; and a green Chevrolet pickup truck with red Illinois license B241146. This truck arrived at Edith's at 5:04 P.M.

It was noted that three other cars arrived at Edith's during this period, which cars contained family groups, and the license numbers of these cars were not recorded due to darkness.

A surveillance log, covering these observations, was prepared and is retained in the case file.

[redacted] Deputy Register of Deeds, Kenosha County, Kenosha, Wisconsin, advised SA [redacted] on February 1, 1963, that the records of her office reflect the following under Book of Deeds, Volume 627, page 225:

b6  
b7C

An indenture made November 19, 1962 between DOMENICK TIRABASSI and [redacted] parties of the first part, and DOMINIC F. PRINCIPE and [redacted] as joint tenants, for the following real estate:

b6  
b7C

Lot 50 of Greenwood Heights, a subdivision of part of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 14, township one north, range 22 east of the 4th principal meridian, according to the plat and survey of said subdivision on file and of record, being in the township of Pleasant Prairie, in the county of Kenosha. The above was dated November 19, 1962 and signed in the presence of [redacted] and [redacted] and bore \$4.00 in revenue stamps.

b6  
b7C

b6  
b7C

[redacted] stated that the above-described lot was located on 86th Place, between 39th Ave. and 43rd Ave. and was on the south side of the street. She advised that \$1.10 of revenue stamps represented \$1,000.00.

b6  
b7C

[redacted] further advised that her records reflect in Volume 627, page 226, a mortgage dated November 2, 1962 of DOMINIC F. PRINCIPE and [redacted] in consideration of \$20,000.00, paid by the American State Bank of Kenosha, Wisconsin, and who assigns the following real estate: Lot 50 in Greenwood Heights (same description as above.) This mortgage is listed as drafted by [redacted] the American State Bank of Kenosha, Wisconsin.



[redacted] advised SA's JOHN A. HOLTZMAN and [redacted] on February 7, 1963 that they had resided at that address since 1957. They stated that the DOMINIC PRINCIPE family have resided in the upper apartment at that address since they had resided there. They stated that the family consisted of DOMINIC PRINCIPE.

b6  
b7C

[redacted] who is married and who resides at another address in Kenosha, exact address unknown, [redacted] who is [redacted]

[redacted] and [redacted] who [redacted] They stated that all reside with the parents [redacted]

They advised that DOMINIC operates a restaurant in Lake Zurich, Illinois with a sister of his, name not known to them, and that he resides there most of the time, coming to Kenosha for only a day or so every week. They stated that DOMINIC had formerly operated a tavern, now known as the Midtown, located on 52nd Street, just off 22nd Avenue In Kenosha., and that he had sold it to a man named [redacted]

[redacted] who still operates it. They stated that DOMINIC was also a plumber, at least in the past, but didn't believe that he did any active work at the present time. They stated that they did not associate socially with the PRINCIPES, and did not know any of their close friends or associates. They stated that to their knowledge, the only people who come to the PRINCIPE house were relatives of theirs.

[redacted] advised that DOMINIC drives a 1959 Ford fordor auto, two tone green, and white, bearing Illinois license plates, and that he believed that he had purchased that auto when it was new. He stated that he believed that he had seen a light colored Mercury, new model, with Illinois license plates there also about one week ago. He stated that he did not know if the Mercury auto belonged to DOMINIC or not. He stated that [redacted] was driving a new light colored Chevrolet auto. He stated that he could not recall the last time that he had seen DOMINIC, but recalled that he had seen him in front of the house when he

b6  
b7C

[ ] was shoveling snow, and that it had been since the Christmas holidays. He stated that he did not notice anything to indicate that DOMINIC had any injuries of any kind at the time. He stated that he also had never heard DOMINIC state anything to indicate that he was a gambler of any kind, but added that he knew very little of the personal life of him.

b6  
b7C

[ ] stated that they rented their apartment from [ ] of Kenosha, Wisconsin.

b6  
b7C

[ ] advised that he would telephone the Kenosha Resident Agency when he observed DOMINIC at his home. He stated that he would also attempt to obtain the license number of the auto driven by DOMINIC and would advise as soon as he obtained same. He stated that neither he nor his wife had ever been to Lake Zurich, Illinois to see the restaurant of DOMINIC, although they had often talked about going there.

b6  
b7C

MI 79-56

JAH:bs

1

[redacted]  
stated on February 11, 1963, that at approximately one AM, Sunday morning, February 10, 1963, she and her husband returned home from a party and observed a Pontiac automobile parked at the residence, the occupant presumably visiting PRINCIPE's residence, which is located upstairs at the above address. They noted the license number as 1963 Y95-194 (registered to AL ALBANA).

b6  
b7C

The car was gone Sunday morning, but later on that day, at about two to three PM, the car was again in front of the house, and as the driver was leaving the upstairs apartment he called back to someone inside, "Don't worry about anything," and then repeated this remark.

[redacted] did not know the significance of the remark and has not seen PRINCIPE at the residence since she was initially contacted.

b6  
b7C

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 2/13/63b6  
b7C

[redacted]  
furnished the following information.

DOMINIC, known as "POPEYE", PRINCIPE is [redacted]  
[redacted]  
are as follows:

b6  
b7C

[redacted] stated that all of the above individuals, [redacted]  
[redacted] She said that [redacted]  
[redacted] resides in Lake Zurich, Illinois where [redacted]  
[redacted] DOMINIC PRINCIPE, [redacted] a combination motel with  
six or seven units, a restaurant and possibly a beauty shop.

b6  
b7C

She said that [redacted] is married to [redacted]  
[redacted] and, therefore, is [redacted]  
DOMINIC and [redacted]

b6  
b7C

[redacted] said [redacted] is in the cigarette  
vending machine business. insofar as she knows, with [redacted] and  
[redacted] LOUIS GRECO and [redacted]  
who is [redacted]

b6  
b7C

[redacted] said that she did not have any

b6  
b7C

On 2/6/63 at Kenosha, Wisconsin File # MI 79-56

by SAS [redacted] & JOHN A. HOLTZMAN/eak Date dictated 2/8/63

b6  
b7C

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

MI 79-56

information as to any other source of income that [ ] might have, and she did not know he was a gambler. She acknowledged that [ ] was very quiet about his business and his activities and said she does not see him frequently, only at family gatherings on festive occasions. She sees his wife more often but [ ] is not communicative as to her husband's activities.

b6  
b7C

[ ] said that [ ] does not associate closely with [ ] and described the latter as a person with a split personality who takes tranquilizers daily and is in "real trouble" if he fails to do so. Even so, she said that [ ] has infrequent and irregular attacks, which require him to go to the hospital. He can usually tell when he feels such an attack coming on and goes to the hospital voluntarily. She pointed out that some years ago, prior to the time he was attacked in Zion, Illinois in 1960, he had these seizures when he became violently angry. He had been

b6  
b7C

[ ]  
[ ]  
[ ] but his employment is not known at the present time. The last [ ] knew he was [ ]

b6  
b7C

As to [ ] DOMINIC, she said he does not associate with either of these individuals but acknowledged that he had been in trouble with them in years past, resulting in a prison term. She said that, insofar as she knew, even at that time he was not a close associate, and it is her impression that they were together on this deal resulting in their arrest and conviction as a spur of the moment sort of thing.

[ ] said that in recent years DOMINIC has been working hard at Lake Zurich and building up the restaurant and motel unit there and doing rather well financially, insofar as she is able to tell. [ ], [ ] does not work at the present time. Other members of his family are [ ]

b6  
b7C

MI 79-56

[REDACTED]

b6  
b7C

[REDACTED] said that, insofar as she knows, DOMINIC is not associating with any of the "west side gang" and specifically not with [REDACTED] or [REDACTED] or JOHNNY RIZZO. She explained that DOMINIC has his nickname as the result of a swollen jaw based on an infected tooth when he was a youth, making him look like the cartoon character POPEYE. She said there is one other POPEYE in town known to her but she does not know his last name.

b6  
b7C

[REDACTED] concluded by saying she has not seen DOMINIC PRINCIPE since around the holidays.

b6  
b7C

Date 2/14/63

[redacted] residing at [redacted]  
[redacted] furnished the following information.

He is [redacted] to DOMINIC "POPEYE" PRINCIPE and was also acquainted with ANTHONY JOSEPH BIERNAT, who was introduced to him and for whom [redacted]. He was introduced to BIERNAT by STANLEY MILLER, who had BIERNAT's juke box route prior to the time BIERNAT took over.

b6  
b7C

DOMINIC PRINCIPE has been residing in Lake Zurich, Illinois, where he runs a motel and restaurant with [redacted] a partner, exact terms of partnership not known, since about 1958. He still maintains a residence in Kenosha, where his wife and children live at 4026 7th Avenue. When DOMINIC went into business at Lake Zurich, he sold the Midtown Tap, which he owned in Kenosha, to [redacted] and [redacted]. [redacted] said that DOMINIC got in excess of \$50,000 for this business, and he owned the building in which the tavern was located. He also said that DOMINIC sold a house which he owned in Kenosha at about the same time.

b6  
b7C

He said DOMINIC has reformed so far as he knows and after he was "put in left field" by the [redacted] brothers, [redacted] and others of the west side mob in the mid 1940's when he did a prison term, DOMINIC has been hard working and paying attention to his own business since then and with pretty good success financially.

[redacted] said that the old time friends of DOMINIC were [redacted] and [redacted] and others. He said that so far as he is aware DOMINIC does not go to the west side anymore and does not gamble with these individuals. [redacted] said he has no idea of any type of hold or threat that they could hold over DOMINIC.

b6  
b7C

[redacted] said that he sees DOMINIC only a couple of times a year but did see him a week ago at which time he was driving a 1959 or 1960 light tan Mercury, registration unknown even as to the state of registration. At the time he saw DOMINIC, there was no evidence that he

b6  
b7C

On 2/7/63 at Kenosha, Wisconsin File # MI 79-56

by SAS [redacted] & JOHN A. HOLTZMAN/eak Date dictated 2/8/63

b6  
b7C

MI 79-56

had been in a fight or was injured in any way.

b6  
b7C

[ ] said that DOMINIC's eyes are okay except that he has worn glasses for many years.

[ ] advised that until the past week-end, February 2, 1963, DOMINIC usually comes to Kenosha only on Mondays (possibly comes in on Sunday night) to visit with his family and to do his shopping for meat and so forth needed in the restaurant. At the present time, DOMINIC is building a home on 86th Street in Kenosha, that the plumbing is being roughed in now and DOMINIC is getting his plumbing from [ ] stated that DOMINIC worked on the house last week-end, and he presumes that DOMINIC will be working at the house for the next few week-ends putting in the plumbing. He explained that DOMINIC was a plumber's journeyman but has not worked at plumbing directly for a number of years. He said the rest of the building up to this point has been done by tradesmen in Kenosha.

b6  
b7C

With further reference to cars available to DOMINIC, [ ] said the only other car in the family is [ ] car, and he believes this is a new Studebaker purchased by her in the last six months. (It is, in fact, a Chevrolet.) DOMINIC does not have a pickup truck of his own available to him, insofar as [ ] is aware. [ ] works for [ ] but [ ] said it would be impossible for [ ] to have taken a pickup truck out of the place without his being aware of it, and this has not occurred.

b6  
b7C

During the course of the interview, [ ] furnished the following information regarding himself.

b6  
b7C

He had formerly been in [ ] but they had split up several years ago, and each now had [ ]

[ ]

[ ] used to gamble quite heavily but ceased this

b6  
b7C



MI 79-56

in 1952. He was able to furnish the following information relative to the gambling spot run by JOHNNY RIZZO at that time and, according to information he gets from other sources, this gambling spot is still running at 2207 56th Street.

The game was a large stake game, with RIZZO seeming to have the bankroll and with [redacted] working for him. No Milwaukee connections with this game were known to [redacted] and he was unable to identify any of the photographs shown to him of Milwaukee hoodlums believed connected with this operation.

b6  
b7C

He explained that at the time this address was known as the 56th Street Cigar Store, and there was a pool table there, which was used to support the craps table when the game was in operation. The craps table top for the pool table was hung on the wall as a blackboard with the sides folded down when not in use. He explained that the police had been in the place on at least one occasion that he knows of, and he heard on other occasions but had never found the game in operation when they came. He said it seems obvious to him that the police must know about the game, which has been running for so many years and the existence of which is known to so many people in the area.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 2/14/63

[redacted], furnished the following information.

b6  
b7C

He has been a friend of DOMINIC PRINCIPE for many years but now only sees him several times a year. The last time he saw DOMINIC was about a month ago at which time DOMINIC was driving a light colored late model Ford. [redacted] could not furnish or would not furnish any further description of this car, claiming not to know any more about it.

b6  
b7C

He said his only relationship with DOMINIC at the present time is on the basis of family get togethers a couple of times a year. He claimed not to have any idea what DOMINIC was doing for a living and said he did not believe DOMINIC still ran with the west side Kenosha crowd or had any associations with them, and he himself did not but has been working hard to build a nice house and has been staying out of trouble. He said he has been working at [redacted]

b6  
b7C

[redacted] said he had not been to Milwaukee with anyone other than his wife in over a year, and he had never been in Gallagher's Restaurant there. He denied knowing FRANK PETER BALISTRERI, [redacted] and others of their associates whose photographs were shown to [redacted]. He also said he did not know anything about gambling going on in Kenosha and, particularly, that JOHN RIZZO and [redacted] were engaged in gambling.

b6  
b7C

It is noted that [redacted] was extremely reluctant to furnish any information and finally concluded the interview by saying that he was afraid to talk further because he was not very smart and would possibly say something and get himself in trouble. He denied having any knowledge relative to this case or illegal activities in the Kenosha area. He said he did not want to get involved in the matter at all.

b6  
b7C

On 2/6/63 at Kenosha, Wisconsin File # MI 79-56

by SA JOHN A. HOLTZMAN/eak Date dictated 2/8/63

MI 79-56

On January 31, 1963, SA [redacted] determined from Motor Vehicle Department, Madison, Wisconsin, that there was no driver's license or automobile registered for DOMINIC F. PRINCIPE. He did learn that [redacted] Kenosha, date of birth [redacted] holds a driver's license and has currently registered a 1963 Chevrolet, Wisconsin license Y30 790.

b6  
b7C

On February 8, 1963, Motor Vehicle Department records, Springfield, Illinois, were checked, and the Springfield Office advised that date that there were no vehicles registered in 1962 or 1963 to DOMINIC PRINCIPE or to Edith's Pizza, Lake Zurich. A 1963 Illinois license 790-936 was issued to [redacted] who has a current Illinois driver's license. No driver's license was located for PRINCIPE. [redacted] DOMINIC PRINCIPE.

b6  
b7C

[redacted]  
[redacted]  
This individual is suspected of being implicated in this matter by virtue of informant information received to the effect that [redacted] one of BIERNAT's assailants who was injured in the kidnapping. The treatment allegedly took place at a golf club in Illinois.

[redacted]

[redacted] is described as follows:

Date of Birth:  
Height  
Build  
Hair  
Marital Status  
Children  
Occupation

1913, exact date unknown  
Tall  
Medium  
Gray  
Married  
None

Residence

[redacted]  
[redacted] --last known (his bookkeeper said that at the present time the only way his office can get hold of him is to leave a message with the telephone

MI 79-56

answering service. He is  
not aware of where he lives.  
He reports him separated  
from his wife.)

Date February 13, 1963

[redacted] whose office is at [redacted]  
[redacted] stated as follows, when interviewed on February 5, 1963:

b6  
b7C

DOMINIC PRINCIPE was not known to him, on the basis of the photograph exhibited, nor was the name meaningful. He did not believe he had ever met PRINCIPE [redacted] either in Wisconsin or Illinois. In fact, [redacted]

b6  
b7C

[redacted] said, "You're mistaken on this deal," with reference to the allegation that [redacted] PRINCIPE in January, 1963 at a golf club in Illinois. [redacted] said that he was unable to spare time for a lengthy interview on February 5, 1963, but would be available on February 7, 1963, which was his day off.

On February 7, 1963, [redacted] again stated that he did not know DOMINIC PRINCIPE [redacted] that he did not know JOHN CHARLES RIZZO, whose photograph he viewed, and that he did not know [redacted]. He said that he was not acquainted with the gambling spot operated by RIZZO and [redacted] at 2207 56th, Kenosha, Wisconsin.

b6  
b7C

[redacted] also stated that he did not know [redacted] or [redacted] whose photographs were exhibited to him. He said that he was vaguely acquainted with FRANK BALISTRIERI, proprietor of Gallagher's Steak House. [redacted] said that, on the night of January 7, 1963, he worked at the office until perhaps eleven p.m. and then went home. He said that any calls which might have come in to him prior to the time he left the office would have been taken by his receptionist, who would have inquired concerning the nature of the call and who would have made out a slip for [redacted] so that he could call the person back. [redacted] said that he takes absolutely no calls that have not previously been screened by either his staff or his answering service. He said that the slips made out by his receptionist are given to him and then destroyed. As to any calls which may have come to him after he left the office the night of January 7, 1963, [redacted] said that these would necessarily have come to him through his answering service. He said that, in such case, there should be a record maintained by the answering service, and he volunteered to check this while the agents were present. He ascertained by telephone that he received one call through the answering service, no doubt placed to his home number, at 8:30 P.M. and this call was from [redacted]. The answering service said that there were no calls taken the rest of that night or on the two subsequent nights.

b6  
b7C

On 2/5-7/63 at Milwaukee, Wisconsin File # MI 79-56

b6  
b7C

by SAs [redacted] and [redacted]  
RICHARD C. THOMPSON/ah Date dictated 2/11/63

[ ] produced time cards for his employees, which showed that on the night of January 7, 1963, [ ] checked out of the office at 22.88. [ ] said that the time clock ran in decimals and this would be about 10:50 P.M. He said that [ ] left the office at the same time he did.

b6  
b7C

[ ] said that the only way he can be reached without the call being previously screened by either the answering service or an employee would be to call him at home at his wife's silent number. He said that, on the night of January 7, 1963, he received no calls to his knowledge - least of all a call [ ] someone such as PRINCIPE at a golf course in Illinois. [ ] said that he was probably acquainted with the Vernon Hills Country Club, which is somewhere in the vicinity of Half Day, Illinois. He said that there was an eating place there, known as the Bonfry or Bonfire, which he had visited. He denied that he had ever gambled there and he said that he did not gamble at all. He said that he was acquainted with a place known as The Homestead, which used to be located near Fossland's Truck Store at the Illinois-Wisconsin State Line, but which has since moved to another location. He said that he went there with friends and [ ] stated that, although he does not gamble, he formerly gambled and quit sometime in the spring of 1962. He said that he had gambled at The Homestead and probably at the Vernon Hills Country Club.

b6  
b7C

[ ] said he did not know [ ] as a person connected with The Homestead or Vernon Hills Country Club. He said he knew several [ ] but didn't think he knew [ ]

b6  
b7C

[ ] said that he was not obligated to anyone in such a way that they could impose on him [ ] He denied that he was heavily in debt to any gamblers. He added that he had never gambled in Kenosha.

b6  
b7C

[ ] said that on the previous day he got a new 98 Oldsmobile and traded in a Ford station wagon.

b6  
b7C

MI 79-56

Information was received from [redacted] Waukegan, Illinois, Resident Agency, on February 11, 1963, that the Vernon Hills gambling house had been raided by local authorities on February 9, 1963, and that one [redacted] was among those arrested; that [redacted] had all Chicago identification, but photographs had been taken and would be obtained for a determination as to whether he was identical with [redacted] [redacted] of Milwaukee.

b6  
b7C



[redacted] also known as  
[redacted]  
[redacted]

b6  
b7C

[redacted]  
[redacted] claims employment as [redacted]  
[redacted] with a [redacted] Birth  
records at Kenosha County, Kenosha, reflect that a [redacted]  
[redacted] was born [redacted] and [redacted] records  
reflect that [redacted] born [redacted] at Kenosha, *MISC*  
was married at Kenosha to [redacted] on August 9, 1946.  
Currently, [redacted] with JOHN RIZZO in running a  
crap game at 2207 - 56th Street, Kenosha; and, although [redacted]  
and RIZZO stated to Kenosha Police Chief, STANLEY HAUKE DAHL,  
that the game was locally owned and operated, informant  
information indicates that the game is controlled by FRANK  
BALISTRIERI, a Milwaukee hoodlum. Recent informant information  
indicated that [redacted] recently purchased three jukeboxes in  
anticipation of going into business in that field.  
Investigation in the ANTHONY BIERNAT murder case indicates  
that in about September of 1962, BIERNAT was visited by [redacted]  
along with two other men at which time they attempted to gain  
entry into BIERNAT's jukebox business. [redacted] along with  
[redacted] was interviewed by Kenosha detectives at  
which time he denied knowing or even hearing of ANTHONY BIERNAT.

Date February 12, 1963

[redacted] was contacted at his home. Upon being advised of the identity of the contacting agents, he immediately stated that he refused to answer any questions, and he commented he had already been interviewed by city police and newspaper reporters. He stated the newspapers had printed false stories about him and his family and had "dug up" old stories concerning his family which have no connection with current affairs.

b6  
b7C

He stated he was tired of being "hounded", and he had always lead a clean life. He stated that he was going to contact an attorney.

It was noted that a white Dodge station wagon, Wisconsin license E84-821 was parked in the driveway of [redacted] home.

b6  
b7C

On 2-7-63 at Kenosha, Wisconsin File # 79-56  
by SA JAMES H. BREWSTER  
SA JOHN W. SCHALLER /cef Date dictated 2-11-63

Date 2/7/63

[redacted] informed that she has known TONY BIERNAT from about the time that he came to Kenosha which she thought was about 1938. She stated [redacted]

[redacted] and which is located in Kenosha. She also recalled he would frequently visit [redacted]

b6  
b7C  
b7D

She stated she recalled that the Town House Supper Club opened in about September, 1962, and that it was about one month later that TONY BIERNAT came into the Town House Supper Club. She stated it was apparent that he had had a few drinks. She brought BIERNAT several cups of coffee and they began talking about her own personal problems. She explained that [redacted]

b6  
b7C  
b7D

[redacted] She stated that as nearly as she can recall TONY BIERNAT replied in effect that she did not know what pressure was and that he was the one under pressure. He stated that "they" are pushing plenty. She stated she told TONY BIERNAT that he better begin to push back. He replied it wasn't anything he could not take care of. She stated this conversation lasted about one hour or an hour and a half. Toward the end of the conversation TONY BIERNAT had several drinks. She recalled that at the very end of the conversation and just as TONY BIERNAT was leaving [redacted] came in. He came in just as BIERNAT was leaving and did not hear any of the conversation. The only conversation that BIERNAT and [redacted] had at this time was to bid goodbye to each other.

She stated this conversation must have taken place probably some time about November, 1962, and she cannot place the time any closer than this.

b7D

She then inquired if any information which she might supply would be kept confidential and she was assured that it would. She then stated that [redacted]

On 2/5/63 at Kenosha, Wisconsin File # MI 79-56

by SA JOHN W. SCHALLER:  
SA JAMES H. BREWSTER:mg/bs Date dictated 2/6/63

source that after TONY BERNAT disappeared and had not appeared [redacted] and [redacted] would be in trouble. She related that the orders were, according to the information that she received, to leave TONY BERNAT alone but that [redacted] would not. She stated this was all the information she had received and she reiterated her statement that under no circumstances would she reveal the identity of the person who told her this but that she would contact this person and tell the person to contact this office.

b6  
b7C  
b7D

She stated [redacted]

b6  
b7C  
b7D

[redacted]  
better stop pushing TONY BERNAT. She stated she had been [redacted]

[redacted] She stated she was upset over this and is not certain as to exactly what she told him.

She recalled the last time she saw TONY BERNAT was some time shortly before Christmas when he came in to change some of the records to Christmas music. She stated she noted he had been drinking more than he had in the past but she stated she did not know the reason for this.

MI 79-56

On February 1, 1963, [redacted] in Kenosha, Wisconsin, telephonically advised SA JOHN A. HOLTZMAN that [redacted] has a white 1961 or 1962 Mercury, which he has made available to [redacted], who resides in an apartment on [redacted] described [redacted] and said that [redacted] had recently [redacted] which is listed in the classified section of the Waukegan Telephone Directory under the name [redacted] said that [redacted]

b6  
b7C

On February 15, 1963, Captain [redacted], Milwaukee Police Department, furnished SA JOHN A. HOLTZMAN the following information: As he had previously advised this Office, an informant of [redacted] had stated on October 26, 1962, that [redacted] et al, were moving into the jukebox business in Kenosha. [redacted] now stated that this informant had been recontacted January 21, 1963, in an effort to run down the source of this information and the informant said that the information originated with a Kenosha jukebox operator named LOU ALBAFONTE.

b6  
b7C  
b7D

The following information was obtained on the dates indicated from MI T-5:

On January 11, 1963, informant, when he learned that BIERNAT had been in the jukebox business in Kenosha, opined that it was quite possible BIERNAT's disappearance was based on the fact that he had been "treading on the toes" of [redacted] or FRANK BALISTRERI, both of whom were in the jukebox business. Informant also pointed out that JOHNNY RIZZO, who runs BALISTRERI's crap game in Kenosha, may quite possibly have an interest in [redacted] jukebox business. Informant at this time considered it possible that BIERNAT was not dead but was being held until he agreed to whatever demands the outfit might be making on him. The informant reiterated previous information to the effect that RIZZO had recently contacted [redacted] and [redacted] to get an okay to take over pay offs in Racine and Kenosha.

b6  
b7C  
b7D

b6  
b7C  
b7D

Informant also advised with regard to [redacted] that on the night of January 7, 1963, he had observed [redacted] in [redacted] at State and VanBuren during most of the evening and had observed several Milwaukee detectives in and out of the pool hall between 5:30 PM and 10:00 PM.

On January 13, 1963, this informant said that he had now learned that RIZZO did have a piece of [redacted] jukebox business and also ran jukeboxes in Racine.

b6  
b7C  
b7D

On January 18, 1963, informant said that the [redacted] RIZZO and [redacted] to Milwaukee the night of the Globetrotters game, works for RIZZO at the crap game in Kenosha and was described as about a sixty-year-old Italian, tall and thin, having gray hair and wearing glasses.

Informant advised on this occasion that [redacted] and [redacted] have been staying at home and out of sight for the past ten days, avoiding contact with other hoodlums and surveillances and questioning by the local police department. Informant also said that [redacted] has not been seen around Milwaukee for at least two weeks, and informant believes he disappeared about the first of January.

b6  
b7C  
b7D

On January 25, 1963, informant recalled that some time previously, probably in December, [redacted] and [redacted] were talking about the possibility of killing someone and stated that they would not kill a Milwaukee man in the city or county. They also were discussing ways and means of getting rid of victim's body, and the discussion embodied the solution of digging a hole to put the body in and putting quick lime over the top of it.

b6  
b7C  
b7D

On February 8, 1963, informant said that he had now learned that a local gambler had placed bets with BIERNAT during the summer of 1962 and the gambler considered BIERNAT a bookie. Informant said that RIZZO's gambling game, which was open until that time, closed down on February 2, 1962, following an article in the paper to the effect that the Chief of Police in Kenosha had held a conference with Kenosha gamblers.

Informant furnished the following information relative to [redacted]

b6  
b7C  
b7D

[redacted] has been seen at RIZZO's gambling place on quite a few occasions and on many occasions has been observed gambling at the old Homestead and at the Vernon Hills Country Club in Illinois operated by [redacted] was described as a regular customer of this latter establishment, and informant said that it is quite possible that [redacted] may be in debt to the outfit due to his gambling and be prevailed upon by reason of this fact to treat an injury for one of the members.

MI 79-56

b6  
b7C  
b7D

As to [ ] alias [ ] informant said that [ ] has been gaining favor recently as evidenced by several concessions in the last few months, particularly as to cancellation of gambling debts that he owed. He pointed out that [ ] has a pickup truck and the necessary tools to have prepared the grave in this matter.

b6  
b7C  
b7D

Informant said that [ ] disappeared from Milwaukee during the period January 30 until February 4, whereabouts unknown, and that [ ] was still not back in Milwaukee.

MI T-6 advised on January 15, 1963, that [ ] was recognized from photograph as a more or less regular visitor to Gallagher's, who was there on January 7, 1963. Also, on that date, informant observed [ ] and FRANK BALISTRERI engaged in a long conversation until closing time. [ ] was not seen at Gallagher's that day, but at one time or another during the day [ ] and [ ] were in the place.

b6  
b7C  
b7D

MI T-7 advised on February 6, 1963, that following BIERNAT's killing [ ]

b6  
b7C  
b7D

[ ] in speaking of BIERNAT's visitation by [ ] and Milwaukee hoodlums, stated, "Those guys came to me and I told them I would sell at my price but they wouldn't take the business away from me."

The informant said that [ ] was in business with [ ] in a cigarette vending machine route and that about two months ago LOUIS GRECO, [ ] "jokingly" suggested to a tavern proprietor in Kenosha that he throw out [ ] cigarette vending machine and put in "ours."

b6  
b7C  
b7D

Informant said that as of two years ago, which is the last direct knowledge he has, [ ] and [ ] were the closest associates of FRANK BALISTRERI and carried money back and forth between Milwaukee and Kenosha to finance the crap game run by JOHNNY RIZZO and [ ] and that Monday night was pay off night at Gallagher's.

b6  
b7C  
b7D

On January 22, 1963, Captain [ ] Kenosha Police Department, advised SA WILLIAM J. HIGGINS, Jr., that [ ] of [ ] was interviewed January 22, 1963, and said that most of the jukebox operators in Kenosha

b6  
b7C

MI 79-56

buy their records from him because he gives them a substantial discount on volume purchases. Recently, [redacted] came to the store and said that he had ten machines and he wanted records at the same price as the larger operators. [redacted] refused, and [redacted] became "so made that [redacted] thought [redacted] was going to take a punch at him." Shortly after Thanksgiving, 1962, BIERNAT came into the store and told [redacted] that [redacted] and two men, not otherwise identified, had been in to talk to BIERNAT about buying part of his business. No more was said about this and BIERNAT did not seem worried.

b6  
b7C

On January 28, 1963, MI T-8 said that [redacted] used to work for the CAPONE gang during the 1930's and was killed in Kenosha many years ago; that [redacted] was [redacted]

b6  
b7C  
b7D

[redacted] had been very active in gambling activities in Kenosha. He was described by informant as a very good friend of Chief HAUKE DAHL, who according to informant knows that gambling is going on, and it is the opinion of informant that HAUKE DAHL is being paid off. Informant said that [redacted] hangs out at Greco's Restaurant, 22nd Avenue and 52nd Street, Kenosha, where he has often been seen in the company of HAUKE DAHL.

b6  
b7C

On February 7, 1963, Captain [redacted] furnished reports of his interviews of January 17, 1963, with [redacted] and JOHN RIZZO.

[redacted] told Captain [redacted] that [redacted] BIERNAT had business connections favorable to them both. [redacted] denied ever having any disagreements with BIERNAT, and when asked about being in BIERNAT's office with two other men [redacted] to BIERNAT [redacted]

b6  
b7C

[redacted] admitted acquaintance with [redacted] and [redacted] but denied that either of them went to BIERNAT's office [redacted] He repeatedly denied Captain [redacted] information that he, [redacted] and [redacted] and [redacted] had put pressure on BIERNAT. [redacted] said that [redacted]

[redacted] He denied any intentions of expanding in the jukebox business.



MI 79-56

RIZZO in his interview said his only association with [redacted] was of a social nature, mostly playing gin rummy. He said he had no jukebox interests of any kind. [redacted] denied any information relative to this matter whatever.

b6  
b7C

On January 29, 1963, [redacted] Kenosha Sheriff's Office, advised SA JOHN A. HOLTZMAN that FRANK PETER BALISTRIERI was arrested on Highway I-94, December 20, 1962, by the State Highway Patrol for a speeding violation. *Wise*

b6  
b7C

On February 8, 1963, Captain [redacted] District 2, WSP, 14100 West Cleveland Avenue, Milwaukee, advised SA [redacted] that BALISTRIERI was arrested by Patrolman [redacted] December 20, 1962, for speeding. [redacted] resides at [redacted] and could furnish any additional information available relative to BALISTRIERI's arrests and statements he might have made.

b6  
b7C

[redacted]  
[redacted] also known as [redacted]

and [redacted]

[redacted] who was born [redacted] in [redacted]

[redacted] is presently residing in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, having arrived here from Kansas City in February, 1962. His current address is [redacted] where he resides with his wife and four children. He has a very extensive criminal record, although the great bulk of his arrests are for [redacted]

[redacted]

b6  
b7C

Since his arrival in Milwaukee he has been closely associated with the group of hoodlums active in Milwaukee under the leadership of FRANK PETER BALISTRIERI and he soon announced to assembled gamblers and hoodlums that [redacted]

b6  
b7C

[redacted] A large number of reports have been received from informant sources, although no one has admitted paying him off, that these gamblers are paying off and that in addition some night spots are paying off to the group headed by BALISTRIERI and [redacted]

b6  
b7C

Surveillances have disclosed several meetings between [redacted] and his associates with out-of-town hoodlums: namely, [redacted] of Chicago, [redacted] of Kansas City, and it has been reported that he also has had meetings with JOHN DREWS of Las Vegas.

[redacted] is described as follows:

b6  
b7C

Race  
Sex  
Nationality  
Date of Birth

White  
Male

Height  
Weight  
Hair  
Eyes

[redacted]  
5'9"  
170 lbs.  
Black  
Brown

MI 79-56

Complexion  
Scars & Marks  
FBI No.   
Marital status  
Wife  
Children

Dark  
None

b6  
b7C

Married

b6  
b7C

[redacted] was born [redacted]  
[redacted] He is married and has three children,  
ages [redacted] He resides at [redacted]  
At the present time he [redacted]

b6  
b7C

[redacted] is also  
a Milwaukee hoodlum who transferred to Milwaukee from Kansas City,  
Missouri, in [redacted] Actually, [redacted]

[redacted] is considered [redacted] for FRANK BALISTRIERI.  
BALISTRIERI being top hoodlum of the Milwaukee Office.  
only arrests were in [redacted]

[redacted] and in [redacted]  
[redacted] with [redacted]  
[redacted] and FRANK BALISTRIERI and in constant companionship  
with [redacted] and [redacted] all Top Echelon hoodlums  
of the Milwaukee Office. In March, 1962, [redacted] along with  
[redacted]

[redacted] Also in March of 1962, [redacted]  
along with [redacted] and [redacted] reportedly went to Hot  
Springs, Arkansas, to meet with some national hoodlums and confirm  
their arrangement [redacted] In  
June of 1962, [redacted] and [redacted] opened up a bookie joint in  
Milwaukee, which, according to informant of Milwaukee Division,  
the proceeds of which went to FRANK BALISTRIERI. In August of 1962,  
[redacted] and other top hoodlums in Milwaukee observed meeting in  
Milwaukee with PHIL ALDER of Chicago and JOHN MOLLE of Kansas  
City. In October, 1962, [redacted] and [redacted] purchased a transistor  
radio receiver which can be carried on a person and which was  
fixed to the frequency of the Milwaukee Police Department. According  
to an informant [redacted] and [redacted] were attempting to get pay  
offs from trash collectors in Milwaukee. On another occasion an  
informant advised that [redacted] and [redacted] went to Kenosha and  
demanded pay offs from gamblers in that area. An informant has  
advised that [redacted] and [redacted] have organized all of the  
Italian bookies in Milwaukee and are now attempting to organize  
all the non-Italian bookies by forcing them under threats to  
give them a piece of their action or else force them out of  
business. Since the disappearance and murder of ANTHONY BERNAT,  
information has been received from several sources that [redacted] and  
[redacted] approached BERNAT and demanded under threat a piece of  
his jukebox business.

b6  
b7C

JOHN CHARLES RIZZO

JOHN CHARLES RIZZO was born November 16, 1910, or November 16, 1907, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, but has resided Racine, Wisconsin, most of his life. Presently, he resides at 1906 Emerson Road, Racine, Wisconsin, with wife, JOSEPHINE ZAMBITI, whom he married at Waukegan, Illinois, in 1929. [redacted] b6 b7C

*Johnny*  
Informants and officers Kenosha County, Wisconsin, Sheriff's Office, advise RIZZO closely allied with FRANK PETER BALISTRIERI, head of Milwaukee syndicate, and operates "craps" gambling game at 2207 - 56th Street, Kenosha, with a [redacted] for the BALISTRIERI mob on weekends. [redacted] b6 b7C

*obhry* [redacted] and [redacted] three of BALISTRIERI's lieutenants in Milwaukee, have been associated with RIZZO's craps game operations. Also, according to these sources, RIZZO runs a book and is only bookie in Kenosha who will accept large bets. He admitted to Chief of Police, Kenosha, running small craps game that city for past fourteen years. Informant also advises RIZZO and [redacted] met with top Milwaukee hoodlums on two different occasions latter part of December, 1962, to get permission to take over Kenosha and Racine as to pay offs by local gamblers that area. RIZZO's FBI Identification Record Number is 4004975. It is to be noted he has two arrests and convictions for being inmate of a gambling house.

Information received through informants that RIZZO was possibly the fingerman in the murder of ANTHONY BIERNAT.

The following information was recieved from Captain [redacted] Milwaukee Police Department, relative to the activities of a Special Surveillance Squad of the Milwaukee Police Department under the command of Captain [redacted]

b6  
b7C

On December 12, 1962, Captain [redacted] made available surveillance reports from the inception of the squad November 14 through December 12. No effort is made to set out the results in detail but the reports are available for inspection and possible testimony at a later date if needed. The pattern of activities from the reports of Captain [redacted] are as follows:

b6  
b7C

November 14-20. No particular pertinent activities. [redacted] was at Acino Cleaners, 1012 South 1st on a daily basis, arriving there early in the morning and staying all day. [redacted] would appear at Acino's on an irregular basis but almost daily. [redacted] was observed at Gallagher's in the evenings on practically a daily basis.

b6  
b7C

November 20-24. [redacted] apparently out of town as not able to locate.

b6  
b7C

November 23. As the surveillance squads were changing shifts, [redacted] showed up and questioned them as to their activities. There was no reason for him to be in the area unless he had intercepted radio information indicating that the squads were to meet. On this same date attorney [redacted] threatened the surveilling officers with a law suit to prevent their activities.

b6  
b7C

November 24. [redacted] back in town and attended a meeting at Gallagher's in company with [redacted] FRANK and [redacted] and [redacted]

On November 26 [redacted] lost at 9 a.m. and not again located all that day or night.

b6  
b7C

November 27. [redacted] and [redacted] were together and by use of evasive tactics eluded the surveillance squad. On the same date [redacted] and [redacted] in [redacted] car took the surveillance squad south on Highway 41 and lost them as they crossed to Illinois at speeds up to 100 miles an hour. They apparently were going to Waterford prior to the time they discovered the surveillance and succeeded in losing it. Captain [redacted] pointed out that this was on a Tuesday night and that Tuesday nights were the pay off nights in [redacted] gambling operation which involved an individual at Waterford.

b6  
b7C

November 28. [ ] observed to enter 1840 North Farwell, an office building, purpose unknown.

b6  
b7C

November 28-30. No activity of pertinence and complete absence of any of the people at Acino Cleaners.

December 1-10. No activity of pertinence except that Subjects take evasive action whenever they discover a police car and were not inclined to move until late in the morning. The following is an example of their evasive activity and may indicate a new meeting place as a successor to Acino Cleaners:

December 10. [ ] left Gallagher's on foot in the early afternoon, walked to the 3rd and Wisconsin Avenues, and hung around a drugstore there until he suddenly dashed out and jumped in the car operated by and registered to [ ]

b6  
b7C

[ ] They were successful in evading the surveillers as they proceeded west off South 27th Street in the 4700 block near Atlantic Mills Discount House. At about this same time [ ] was observed by another surveillance squad crossing South 27th Street and proceeding in the same general direction and in the same vicinity.

December 12. [ ] and [ ] were apparently looking for housing in the northern suburbs of Whitefish Bay, Fox Point, and Ozaukee Counties. The surveillance squad parked at a distance away from one house they were looking at in a rural area of Ozaukee County, it being after dark as [ ] and his wife backed out of the driveway of this house and then as they drove down the road they approached the surveillance squad at a high speed as though they were going to ram it and then turned off at the last moment.

b6  
b7C

On January 2 and 4, 1963, Captain [ ] furnished additional surveillance reports reflecting the following information:

b6  
b7C

On December 12 and 15. FRANK, [ ] observed in conference at Gallagher's.

December 15-17. No pertinent activity.

b6  
b7C

December 17. [ ] observed to go to Acino Cleaners.

December 18. Meeting of several unknown persons along with FRANK and [ ] BALISTRERI, [ ] at Gallagher's late at night.

December 19-26. No pertinent activities except that [ ] is apparently making a record of surveillance activities by contacting the Cudahy Police Department when he observes the surveillance and having the Cudahy squads observe. Likewise, he stops at various business places, particularly gas stations, and points out the surveillance squads to the attendant and endeavors to have him make a written note of the fact.

b6  
b7C

December 27. [ ] observed at noon at Fazio's on Fifth.

b6  
b7C

December 28. Meeting at Para Corporation including [ ] and [ ] recently released from Waupun. Also observed at the parking lot of Para Corporation was a late model maroon and white Lincoln, Wisconsin license J46265 registered to Missionary Exchange, Inc., 414 South 3rd, and a late model Thunderbird Convertible, Wisconsin license J60-934 registered to [ ] or [ ]. Early in the day officers had seen a 1956 green over tan Buick, Wisconsin license G50-067 in the vicinity of [ ] home.

b6  
b7C

Likewise during this period officers observed [ ] driving a 1955 black Chevrolet, Wisconsin license M27668 listed to [ ]

b6  
b7C

On this occasion [ ] was at the Red Pit Tavern, 5036 South Packard and as he left at 2:07 a.m. at high speeds the officers attempted to follow him and observed a Cudahy police squad car also on the scene.

On January 4, 1963, Captain [ ] advised that officers had interviewed various neighbors of [ ] with the following results:

b6  
b7C

1. The [ ] appear to have plenty of money although he is not gainfully occupied and does not return home until late in the evening. Each of the three children have a TV set and apparently plenty of money to spend--even the youngest daughter, who is pre-teen, has been known to take \$25 to go shopping.
2. Each of the children received a Polaroid Land Camera for Christmas and additionally friends of the family were given Polaroid Land Cameras. [ ] has made the statement that [ ] "gets lots of stuff free."

b6  
b7C



3. Until the day after he was arrested on West Pierce Street in connection with a gambling raid September 5, neighbors reported that he had a very large radio which appeared to be a short wave set, upstairs in his house. It was described as being larger than an ordinary console receiver and having a metal case. One of the neighbors reported that the radio equipment was removed from the house the night after his arrest by [ ] and several other men in a truck.

b6  
b7C

4. [ ] is observed to burn something in his outdoor incinerator or fireplace late at night particularly on weekends, and he stands there until it is all burned and then rakes the ashes.

b6  
b7C

5. Out-of-state cars are often observed on the premises late at night.

6. [ ]

b6  
b7C

MI 79-56

JAH:bs

1

On January 4, 1963, Captain [ ] Milwaukee Police Department, advised in connection with the surveillance activities of officers of the Milwaukee Police Department that [ ] automobile, 1962 Chevrolet, blue and white in color, bearing Wisconsin license E51-896, had not been seen by the surveilling officers since some time before Christmas, 1962, and no information had come to their attention as to what possible disposition had been made of this car since [ ] has been seen a number of times at Gallagher's Restaurant.

b6  
b7C

On January 15, 1963, Captain [ ] checked the surveillance logs for December 24, 1962, and January 3, 1963, and determined that no record was made indicating the observations in Milwaukee of JOHN RIZZO, [ ] and an individual named [ ] who had been reported by other sources to have been in Gallagher's on those two nights.

b6  
b7C

The surveillance logs did reflect that on January 7, 1963, [ ] gave surveilling officer [ ] the slip at 8:10 PM at Packard Plaza in Cudahy, Wisconsin, under the following circumstances: [ ] had left his residence and started in a southerly direction and, in fact, had gotten almost into Racine County before he discovered the surveillance. He then returned toward Milwaukee, made a telephone call at a public booth and then went to Packard Plaza and entered a store there as though to make another call. When he did not return to his car after a reasonable length of time, Detective [ ] checked inside and determined that he was not there and realized that [ ] had left his car and had someone pick him up at the other side of the parking area.

b6  
b7C

b6  
b7C

[ ] was observed at Fazio's at 10:30 PM on January 7, 1963, by [ ], who also observed that GURERA's car remained at his residence that evening as did [ ] car.

On January 8, 1963, officers observed and made a record of the following cars which they did not recognize:

At Gallagher's Restaurant was observed a 1962 white Cadillac, Wisconsin license L56-386, registered to [ ] and a 1963 Cadillac, Wisconsin license W51 883, registered to [ ]

b6  
b7C

MI 79-56

2

At the Downtowner was observed an Oldsmobile, bearing 1962  
Illinois license KC 6766, registered to [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

At the Para Corporation was observed a 1955 Chevrolet, Wisconsin  
license W52-843, driven by [REDACTED] but registered to a  
[REDACTED]

b6  
b7C

MI 79-56

On February 8, 1963, Captain [redacted] Detective Bureau, Milwaukee Police Department, advised SA RICHARD C. THOMPSON that the squad conducting surveillances made the following observations on January 7, 1963 and immediately thereafter:

b6  
b7C

January 7, 1963

10:30 a.m. [redacted] left Para Corporation.

10:45 a.m. [redacted] left Para Corporation in 1962 Oldsmobile, Wisconsin license C9834

b6  
b7C

10:50 a.m. [redacted] returned to Para.

11:10 a.m. [redacted] arrived at Para.

11:30 a.m. [redacted] and [redacted] left in 1963 Chevrolet, Wisconsin license V18-222.

12:02 p.m. [redacted] arrived at Para in 1955 Chevrolet, Wisconsin license W52-843 listed to [redacted]

b6  
b7C

6:40 p.m. [redacted] car not seen at his home.

7:00 p.m. [redacted] car, a blue Chevrolet, Wisconsin license V18-222, observed in driveway of his home.

7:10 p.m. [redacted] left home and appeared dressed up; he returned home shortly after, apparently observing that he was being followed.

7:25 p.m. [redacted] again left home and drove to Packard Avenue then south to Packard Plaza. He made a phone call from a public booth.

b6  
b7C

7:30 p.m. [redacted] returned to his car and tried to sneak off the parking lot by driving through the tire shop of Sears Roebuck and Company. He then tried to lose the surveillance by speeding. He drove south on Highway 32 to the Racine County Line and then returned to Packard Plaza.

MI 79-56

8:00 p.m. [ ] returned to the phone booth and remained there ten minutes.

8:10 p.m. [ ] went to the stores in the shopping center (Packard Plaza) and was lost to view.

b6  
b7C

9:15 p.m. [ ] had not returned to his car although the stores closed.

9:35 p.m. No activity was observed at the Para Corporation.

9:45 p.m. GURERA's car was observed in his driveway.

10:10 p.m. [ ] car was observed at [ ]

10:30 p.m. Cars of [ ] and PETE BALISTRIERI observed at the rear of Gallagher's Steak House; only the bartender was observed in Gallagher's.

b6  
b7C

10:40 p.m. [ ] was observed in the Brass Rail.

10:55 p.m. [ ] was observed tending bar at Henri's.

11:30 p.m. [ ] was observed at a table with DOMINIC PRINZI and TONY FAZIO at Fazio's on Fifth.

11:35 p.m. [ ] and an unknown white male came up from the basement at Fazio's on Fifth. [ ] returned to the basement and the other two left.

January 8, 1963

10:38 a.m. Chevrolet station wagon, Wisconsin license Q55-080 observed at 1510 North Jackson Street, which is the place of business of [ ]

b6  
b7C

10:50 a.m. No activity observed at the home of FRANK BALISTRIERI, 3043 North Shepard.

10:52 a.m. 1962 Chevrolet, Wisconsin license E60-784 observed on drive of [ ] home, [ ]

MI 79-56

- 11:00 a.m. At 2501 North Holton Street, Star Brite Cleaners, [redacted] and an unknown woman were observed in a 1954 brown over tan Lincoln bearing Wisconsin license T10-966.
- 11:10 a.m. [redacted] left Star Brite Cleaners.
- 11:25 a.m. At the Para Corporation, 500 West Florida Street, there were observed a 1963 Chevrolet, Wisconsin license V18-222 [redacted] and a white Thunderbird without plates [redacted]. b6 b7C
- 11:30 a.m. [redacted] car observed at Acino Cleaners, 1012 South First Street.
- 11:40 a.m. At the Para Corporation it was observed that [redacted] car was gone.
- 12:00 p.m. At 3016 West Ruskin (residence of [redacted]) was observed a 1960 white Oldsmobile, Wisconsin license L61-586.
- 12:10 p.m. No car and no activity observed at the home of [redacted] [redacted] b6 b7C
- 12:30 p.m. 1953 white Chevrolet, Wisconsin license J52-585, observed at Acino Cleaners, 1012 South First Street.
- 12:35 p.m. At Para Corporation were observed a white Thunderbird without plates and a 1962 Chevrolet, Wisconsin license E60-784.
- 1:30 p.m. In addition to above, there was a 1963 Chevrolet, Wisconsin license V18-222 parked at Para Corporation.
- 1:40 p.m. All three of these cars left Para and were immediately lost.
- 2:00 p.m. No activity observed at [redacted], residence of [redacted]
- 5:00 p.m. [redacted] car observed in driveway at his home; lights were on in the house.

MI 79-56

5:05 p.m. FRANK BALISTRIERI's car observed at his home.

5:30 p.m. [ ] car observed at his home.

5:55 p.m. Para Corporation dark.

7:05 p.m. [ ] car observed at his home.

7:15 p.m. [ ] car still at home.

8:12 p.m. FRANK BALISTRIERI's car still at home.

8:35 p.m. [ ] car still at home.

9:45 p.m. [ ] car still at home.

10:10 p.m. [ ] car not at home.

b6  
b7C

Captain [ ] noted that during the Christmas vacation members of his squad had observed at [ ] residence, [ ] a 1955 black Chevrolet. Wisconsin license M27-688 (registered to [ ] same address). Captain [ ] said this car may belong to [ ] who is a student at the State College, River Falls, Wisconsin; that [ ] had been observed to drive this car; the car had disappeared about the time the boy should have gone back to school.

b6  
b7C

MI 79-56

On February 1, 1963 Captain [redacted] Special Assignment Squad, Milwaukee Police Department advised SA RICHARD C. THOMPSON that Detectives [redacted] and [redacted] of his squad conducted a surveillance on January 4, 1963 at the Para Corporation, 500 West Florida Street, Milwaukee. During the early part of the afternoon the light blue Ford pickup truck belonging to [redacted], Wisconsin license B27 788 was observed parked there along with the 1958 Thunderbird belonging to [redacted] car had no license plates on it. [redacted] car, a 1962 tan Chevrolet, was also parked there.

b6  
b7C

After [redacted] left Para, the officers followed [redacted] and [redacted] who left in [redacted] Thunderbird and drove to the shopping center located on the west side of South 27th Street between Pierce Street and National Avenue. It was observed by officers that [redacted] car was parked in the lot of that shopping center. [redacted] and [redacted] went to a grocery store and came out with five bags which apparently contained groceries. Both men then went to the Midwest Tire and Auto Supply Store at 729 South 27th Street (Layton Blvd.). Before entering they looked up and down as if to see whether they were being followed. [redacted] remained near the front of the store and [redacted] went toward the back. Presently [redacted] came out with a small package which he gave to [redacted]

b6  
b7C

The officers observed that [redacted] car, seen on the parking lot of the shopping center, was a 1963 blue-green Chevrolet bearing Wisconsin license V18-222 which is registered to [redacted]

b6  
b7C

Captain [redacted] suggested that [redacted] may have purchased something such as the wire used in tying up BIERNAT at the time of his abduction.

b6  
b7C

Captain [redacted] also stated that on January 2, 1963 his officers checked at the Para Corporation and observed Wisconsin license V18-222, mentioned above, attached to a car which appeared to be a 1955 white Buick. Captain [redacted] said that he knew of no Buick registered to [redacted]

Based on the above, interviews were conducted on February 4 and 5, 1963 at the Midwest Tire and Auto Supply Company, 729 South



27th Street. [ ] advised SA RICHARD C. THOMPSON that he was [ ]. He exhibited the plastic-covered single strand electrical wire for sale in the store and stated that only 18 gauge wire came with red insulation or covering. He said that in the brand of wire sold by him the various gauges of wire come in distinctive colors and red was the color for 18 gauge. He said that this came in 25 foot lengths mounted on a card and on a large spool from which any quantity could be sold; however, the store was out of 18 gauge wire on the large spool. [ ] viewed photos of [ ] and [ ] and said that he could not recall them. He did recall, however, that about a month ago at approximately 2 p.m. a detective came into the store and asked about two men who had just been in there and the nature of the purchase made by one of them. [ ] said that, although he recalled this incident, he had never been able to recall what kind of purchase was made nor did he remember what the men in question looked like. He said he talked to his two employees and neither of them could recall anything except that one of them, [ ] remembered two men who came in together and recalled that one of the men bought a set of fender flaps. These, however are rather large and could not possibly be described as contained in a small package. A role of wire was purchased from [ ] for transmittal to the FBI Laboratory for comparison with the wire with which BERNAT was bound.

b6  
b7C

On February 4, 1963 [ ] employee of the above store, advised SA RICHARD C. THOMPSON that he recalled the day when the detective came in and asked the nature of a purchase made by a large man who had been accompanied by a smaller man. He said that the only thing he could think of was that he sold some fender flaps on that date. [ ] viewed photos of [ ] and [ ] with negative results.

b6  
b7C

On February 4, 1963 [ ] employee of the above store, advised SA RICHARD C. THOMPSON that he recalled the afternoon when the detective came in to inquire about the nature of a purchase made by one of two men who came into the store together, but he said he did not remember them and could not remember now. He could not identify photos of [ ] and [ ]

MI 79-56

On February 5, 1963 [redacted] mentioned above, advised SA RICHARD C. THOMPSON that the cash register tape for January 4, 1963 would be on file at the main office, 160 South Second Street, Milwaukee, where it could be located through [redacted]

[redacted] The tape would not reflect the nature of the purchase but would show whether a 59¢ item (the value of a 25 foot roll of wire) had been made shortly after noon. He said that total sales up to approximately noon each day were printed on the cash register tape and would be a good indication of the time the purchase was made as a purchase made in the early afternoon would appear shortly after this total. [redacted] said that the fender flaps, which were probably sold at about the same time, are regularly priced at \$4.37 but were on sale then for something in excess of \$3.

b6  
b7C

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 21, 1962

Captain [redacted] Milwaukee Police Department, furnished the following information based on the results of surveillance by officers of his detail on December 10, 1962. He said that the officers' reports are available covering the following incident if needed:

b6  
b7C

On December 10, 1962, [redacted] was under surveillance by the officers and at 1:25 PM was observed to drive his automobile to Acino Cleaners and then return to Gallagher's Steak House carrying a package wrapped in Manila paper, being approximately 1" by 4" in size.

b6  
b7C

Just prior to 2:05 PM, he walked from Gallagher's to the Walgreen Drugstore located at the corner of Third and Wisconsin and hung around inside the drugstore for a very short time. At 2:05 he bolted from the store and entered a late model Buick, bearing Wisconsin license E59-294. The surveilling officer was on foot and was unable to follow him immediately, but other officers of the surveillance squad picked up his car a short time later, going south on 27th Street (Highway 41).

At 2:35 PM, the car containing [redacted] as a passenger and the driver was lost by the officers as it proceeded west on Parnell Street from 27th Street. This is in the immediate vicinity of the Atlantic Mills Discount House, and at approximately the same time other officers of the detail observed [redacted] drive his car west and across Highway 41 in the same general location. Both subject cars were lost by the officers in this vicinity.

b6  
b7Cb6  
b7C

The above tag number is registered to [redacted]  
[redacted] is known as a [redacted]  
at the Downtowner.

On 12/12/62 at Milwaukee, Wisconsin File # MI 92-257  
by SA JOHN A. HOLTZMAN/bs Date dictated 12/18/62

MI 79-56

b6  
b7C

Information previously coming to the attention of the Milwaukee Division was to the effect that above placed the dynamite in SCIORTINO's BAKERY, East Brady Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin several months ago, in an explosion which occurred therein.

On February 1, 1963, Detective [redacted] Milwaukee Police Department, telephonically advised SPC [redacted] that a 1959 Ford Pick-up Truck, light blue or white, bearing Wisconsin license B26-729, is registered to [redacted] and could often be seen parked at the PARA CORPORATION, located in the 500 block of West Pierce Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

b6  
b7C

b6  
b7C  
b7D

[redacted]  
[redacted]  
Confidential-information coming previously to the attention of the Milwaukee Division was to the effect that [redacted] was scheduled [redacted]:

[redacted]  
AUGIE MANIACI

On 1/21/63 Captain [redacted] Kenosha Police Department, received a postal card reading:

b6  
b7C

[redacted] and [redacted] on  
the loose again? No  
friend of Biernat.

On January 31, 1963 Detective [redacted] Milwaukee Police Department, telephonically advised ASAC JAMES T. MORELAND that one [redacted]

[redacted] where [redacted] likewise resides, advised that [redacted] has a 1957 White Ford Sedan, Wisconsin License N51-742, and car might be described as almost a yellow. He continued that [redacted] had stated that since the disappearance of VICTIM, this car had not been seen around by any of the officers working on "hoodlum matters".

b6  
b7C

Detective [redacted] continued that he had observed from local newspapers that [redacted] denied being in Kenosha during November, 1962, but that Milwaukee Police Squads had followed [redacted] accompanied by [redacted] who lives on [redacted] to the State Line, and that they were having some kind of deal with someone in Racine, Wisconsin; further, he believes that [redacted] might verify his Kenosha trip in November, 1962 with [redacted] as [redacted] is getting old and might unwittingly make some admissions affecting [redacted]

b6  
b7C

On February 5, 1963, Sheriff [redacted], Waukesha County Sheriff's Office, advised SA JOHN H. GASSAWAY that the Town and Country Tavern, Highway 15 and FF in Waukesha County, is operated by [redacted] and a [redacted] who is now in [redacted] is [redacted] and surveillance by the Waukesha County Sheriff's Office determines that he is at the tavern practically every other night and that

b6  
b7C

MI 79-56

after closing [redacted] for Milwaukee. On the night of January 24, 1963, [redacted] was there with [redacted] and [redacted] and on February 3, 1963, a Sunday afternoon, [redacted] and [redacted] were there with a third man, unknown to Sheriff's officers. [redacted] drives a 1958 white Thunderbird, Wisconsin License Y73-573.

b6  
b7C

It is noted that an article appeared in the Milwaukee Sentinel issue of January 30, 1963, setting out an account of the abduction in this case, which closely paralleled information set out heretofore from MI T-3.

On February 5, 1963, [redacted] furnished SA JOHN A. HOLTZMAN the following information:

He is of the opinion that [redacted] AUGIE MANIACI, JOHN AIELLO, [redacted] also known as [redacted] and [redacted] make up the nucleus of a faction within the Mafia which is trying to "bust up" the other faction headed by FRANK BALISTRIERI and [redacted]

b6  
b7C  
b7D

He related his source of information on which the newspaper article of January 30, 1963, was based has dried up, and he believes that the motive of this source was to assist in the above described blow-up. He said that his source got his information either from AUGIE MANIACI or [redacted] and he would not be surprised if [redacted] is involved in the thing possibly for the purpose of cementing up the hole in the wall to the burial room.

b6  
b7C  
b7D

He said he is stuck with the information that this killing was ordered out of Chicago as he is at a complete loss to understand why Chicago would be seriously enough interested in BIERNAT's jukebox business to order the killing, but his source insists that this is a fact.

He did mention in regard to AUGIE MANIACI that he has seen MANIACI receive payment from BALISTRIERI on several occasions when he was hanging around BALISTRIERI's restaurant, and he is sure in his own mind that MANIACI is still high in Mafia circles headed by BALISTRIERI. He also pointed out that on one occasion, when MANIACI [redacted] about the damage done by [redacted] story following MANIACI's arrest for forged mortgages, MANIACI complained of checks being stopped and in.

b6  
b7C  
b7D

MI 79-56

attempting to exhibit checks that were stopped flashed a big  
check on the stamped check form of [redacted] MANIACI  
did not give [redacted] a chance to obtain any more information  
relative to this, but [redacted] is sure it was a payment from  
[redacted] to MANIACI who, according to [redacted]  
[redacted] for gambling losses the latter  
suffered at the Homestead in Illinois.

b6  
b7C  
b7D

[redacted]  
aka [redacted]

b6  
b7C

On February 2, 1963, [redacted] Deputy, Sheriff-Night Supervisor, Kenosha County Sheriff's Department, Kenosha, Wisconsin, advised SA WILLIAM J. HIGGINS, Jr. that he in turn had been confidentially advised on the same date, through a source he did not presently desire to disclose, that serious consideration should be given to one [redacted] as a suspect in this matter, for reasons that "he would stop at nothing to make a buck."

b6  
b7C

[redacted] stated that [redacted] has long been suspected as being involved in a number of burglary jobs in Kenosha and Racine Counties but on lack of sufficient evidence, he has not been touched. [redacted] added that a photograph of [redacted] is available at the Department, plus some background on him.

b6  
b7C

[redacted] stated that [redacted] has worked as [redacted] and until recently had a pickup truck which is believed now owned by [redacted]. Within the past two weeks, [redacted] got married, but details thereon are still not clear.

b6  
b7C

[redacted] is [redacted] who is [redacted]  
[redacted]  
[redacted]

b6  
b7C

[redacted] added that [redacted] present employment is not known, but he is known to hang out at Greco's Restaurant and is well acquainted with [redacted] JOHN RIZZO and others of the West Side crowd.

b6  
b7C



## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date February 6, 1963

*NI 150*  
[redacted] advised he was informed on February 1, 1963, by a source he did not desire to divulge, that one [redacted] whom he has personally known for many years and who was also well acquainted with "TONY" BIERNAT, possibly may have been involved in the latter's abduction and death.

b6  
b7C

[redacted] stated that he does not know the reliability of the information and personally hopes that it is not true, but believes the FBI should possess it for what it is worth.

b6  
b7C

[redacted] said that [redacted]

[redacted] is constantly seen hanging around GRECO's restaurant and at RIZZO's gambling joint and is very friendly with [redacted] and other of the West Side crowd.

b6  
b7C

[redacted] advised that [redacted] is not a big man, being about 5'6-7", age 33, medium build, but is tough and wiry as a result of his employment in [redacted]. He also wears short visored type caps and was alleged gone from Kenosha for a period of time recently and got back to town not too long ago. He is also supposed to be sporting a bruise on his cheek. Details of the time when [redacted] was absent from Kenosha are not known but the inference was that it was coincident with BIERNAT's disappearance.

b6  
b7C

[redacted] comes from a good family but has been in some trouble with the law. [redacted]

b6  
b7C

[redacted] added that he was personally shocked at mention of [redacted] name as a suspect but felt it should not be discounted solely because he doubted its truth.

[redacted] also said that he was not at the Lakeside Music Co. office at the time that BIERNAT was visited by [redacted] and [redacted] they had left and BIERNAT mentioned to [redacted] that these three had been in to see him and were interested in buying into his business and that he had turned them down. BIERNAT said that [redacted] introduced one of the men as [redacted] at first and when "TONY" wanted more, was only told [redacted]

b6  
b7C

On 2/2/63 at Kenosha, Wisconsin File # NI 79-56

by SA WILLIAM J. HIGGINS, Jr./ah Date dictated 2/2/63

[redacted] DOB [redacted]

b6  
b7C

On January 29, 1963, [redacted] the Blackman Trucking Company, located on [redacted]

[redacted] advised Chief Investigator [redacted] of the Kenosha County Sheriff's Office that [redacted] was employed by him up to October 5, 1962. [redacted] knew that several trailers containing agricultural lime were spotted in the yard of his trucking company and contained Miracle Agricultural Lime in 50-pound lots. Sometime before Christmas he noticed that two or more of the bags were missing from one of the trucks on which doors were shut but not locked. He stated that [redacted] who resides at [redacted] and who has a prior criminal record, might conceivably be responsible for the theft of the lime.

b6  
b7C

[redacted] born [redacted] Wisconsin driver's license [redacted] while driving a 1955 Chevrolet Tudor, 1963 Wisconsin License Q44-855, owned by [redacted] was involved in a traffic accident on January 28, 1963, and this car was located at Al Blazavier's Body Shop, 22nd Avenue and 60th Street.

b6  
b7C

On January 30, 1963, [redacted] Deputy Sheriff, Kenosha County, examined the car which was then located at the frame and axle lot and there was no indication of any blood stains on the upholstery or any other part of the interior or exterior of the car. [redacted] stated in his report to Chief Investigator [redacted] that the trunk of the car was open, as were the doors, and the contents were easily accessible to the public. He stated that there was a normal amount of refuse on the floor, in the trunk and on the seats but no traces of lime, shovels or other digging implements.

b6  
b7C

On January 30, 1963, [redacted] advised that [redacted] used the above-described Chevrolet which he bought for [redacted] and was temporarily employed by [redacted]. He advised that [redacted] got out of Green Bay (WSR) less than one year ago. He is 30 years of age and owns and drives a 1950 Dodge four-door, white in color, which is in running condition. He stated that he was suspicious of [redacted] because he sometimes takes off in either his or [redacted] to go to Milwaukee to visit his mother, who is divorced. He has made two or three similar type trips and did not give [redacted] satisfactory explanation as to his whereabouts or the reasons for his coming home in the early morning hours.

MI 79-56

JWK:EF

2

of the following day subsequent to his departure from Kenosha. He said that the Chevrolet is a 1955 green Bel Air with white top.

[redacted] advised that none of his garden tools are missing from his home and he knows of none which [redacted] owns to be missing.

b6  
b7C

Chief investigator [redacted] advised on January 30, 1963, that he planned to interview [redacted] and would give the results of such interview to SA JOHN A. HOLTZMAN.

b6  
b7C

[redacted] aka [redacted] -

B.

[redacted]

b6  
b7C

On 1/29/63 [redacted] Kenosha, Wisconsin, and who was associated with VICTIM in the [redacted] pin-ball machines on [redacted]

[redacted] informed SA WILLIAM J. HIGGINS that he regarded above, [redacted] as a suspect in this case; that the FBI would do well to consider [redacted] in the same light. [redacted] continued that [redacted] has been [redacted]

b6  
b7C

[redacted] with a VICTIM.

[redacted] continued that it was his belief, not based on any particular facts, that VICTIM had never at anytime confided to anyone any fears of threats or violence made to him; despite the fact that [redacted] and the VICTIM were close friends, VICTIM never mentioned anything of the type to him [redacted]

b6  
b7C

[redacted] continued that [redacted] in the past, had been involved in beating people up and that it was his, [redacted] opinion, that [redacted] would have pulled such a deal as that on the VICTIM, if [redacted] had wanted him to do so. [redacted] stated he had not passed these observations on to the Kenosha Police simply because he had no confidence in that organization to begin with, their police ability or the fact that they might even give any thoughts to considering [redacted] as a suspect in the first instance.

b6  
b7C

Date 2/12/63

b6  
b7c

[redacted], advised that she knew nothing concerning the disappearance and subsequent murder of TONY BIERNAT other than what she has read in the papers. She stated she honestly cannot recall what she was doing on January 7, 1963 and that she cannot recall if her husband was home or with her that night. She stated she has no way of refreshing her memory as to what either she or her husband were doing a month ago.

---

On 2/8/63 at Kenosha, Wisc. File # MI 79-56  
by SA JOHN W. SCHALLER:  
SA JAMES H. BREWSTER:bs Date dictated 2/8/63

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Date 2/12/63

[redacted] also known as [redacted] was advised as to the identity of interviewing agents and of the fact that he need make no statement but that if he did make any statement it could be used in a court of law against him. He was also told that he could consult an attorney at any time. He stated that it was his desire to be of any assistance that he could.

b6  
b7C

[redacted] informed this is his true name, that he has no middle name and that he is generally known as [redacted] He advised he was born in [redacted] on [redacted] and that he currently [redacted] with [redacted] this being located at [redacted] He and his family reside in a house located immediately in back of the restaurant.

b6  
b7C

He informed that he has [redacted] who resides in Kenosha and is in the vending machine business. He also has [redacted] who is employed as [redacted]

b6  
b7C

[redacted] informed that [redacted]

b6  
b7C

[redacted] informed he had [redacted] and that he believed his serial number was [redacted] He stated he had been given an [redacted] He related [redacted]

b6  
b7C

On 2/8/63 at Kenosha, Wis. File # MI 79-56

by SA JOHN W. SCHALLER;  
SA JAMES H. BREWSTER:mgt:bs Date dictated 2/8/63

He explained that he had been arrested and convicted in 1945 on [redacted] Wisconsin, Police Department. [redacted] DOMINIC PRINCIPE of Kenosha. Forearms were used.

[redacted] advised that from [redacted] to [redacted] he was in the [redacted]  
[redacted]  
[redacted]  
[redacted] He then was employed at [redacted]  
[redacted] located in [redacted] from about 1957 until May 12, 1960, [redacted]  
[redacted]

b6  
b7C

From May 12, 1960, until about 7 months ago, [redacted] began operating [redacted], he received compensation and financial help from his brother and from his mother.

b6  
b7C

Concerning [redacted] he related that this individual is also known as [redacted] He stated that [redacted] attended [redacted] and [redacted]  
[redacted] is married, his wife's name is [redacted] he has no children and their mother [redacted] resides with him.

b6  
b7C

From the time that [redacted]  
[redacted]  
[redacted] which is his current occupation.

b6  
b7C

[redacted] recalled that [redacted] had [redacted]  
[redacted] also located in Kenosha. He advised that [redacted]  
[redacted]  
[redacted]

b6  
b7C

[redacted] stated that although [redacted] has helped him financially, he knows very little of [redacted] He pointed out that generally [redacted] and that [redacted] He stated he has no information as to the [redacted]

b6  
b7C

b6  
b7C

possibility that [ ] may have wanted to enlarge the jukebox business. He advised he knew nothing about any conversation [ ] may have had with TONY BIERNAT.

b6  
b7C

[ ] advised he knew nothing concerning gambling in Kenosha, Wisconsin. He stated he had been in the cigar store next to Greco's Restaurant but that he never saw any gambling there. He could not recall why he had been there, when, how many times or the last time. He advised he had no information concerning the possibility that [ ] might be involved in gambling activities. He informed he is acquainted with JOHN RIZZO and believes he has seen him at the race track. He could not recall if he has seen this individual at Greco's Restaurant or at the cigar store next to the restaurant. He informed he has heard that JOHN RIZZO is a gambler but he cannot recall where he heard this. He stated it is possible to get into the cigar store from Greco's Restaurant.

b6  
b7C

[ ] also stated he is acquainted with ALBERT ALBANO. He advised this individual is retired, having formerly worked at the Simmons Company. He stated ALBERT ALBANO is married, has [ ] age about 17 from his present wife and that he has [ ] age unknown.

b6  
b7C

Concerning TONY BIERNAT, he informed he is acquainted with this individual. He stated he has no knowledge that anyone tried to get BIERNAT to sell part of his business or that [ ]

[ ] to BIERNAT relative to this matter. He stated BIERNAT was well liked and he could offer no motive as to why anyone should want to harm TONY BIERNAT other than possibly for robbery. He advised he did not know why anyone would want to bury BIERNAT in an abandoned farm house and cover the body with lime if simple robbery were the motive.

Concerning his activities on January 7, 1963, he advised he could not remember back that far as to just what he was doing. He stated he did not think he was home and may have been in his car "riding around." He related that at present he has no way of refreshing his memory as to just what he did on the evening of January 7, 1963.



[redacted] (Phonetic)

b6  
b7C

On February 4, 1963, Chief of Police STANLEY HAUKE DAHL, Police Department, Kenosha, Wisconsin, suggested the name of the above as a suspect capable of having "pulled the job" to SA WILLIAM J. HIGGINS, JR. Chief of Police HAUKE DAHL was unable to furnish any specific relationship.

It is recalled by SA HIGGINS from past investigations that [redacted] is possibly known to the Milwaukee Police under their file number 35-951 and that limited investigations conducted indicated that a booking operation on horses was in some way related to [redacted] in turn possibly connected with New York hoodlum operations.

b6  
b7C

General background information is to the effect that

[redacted] is friendly with one [redacted]  
[redacted] Kenosha, Wisconsin, who, in turn, is known to be a close associate of Chief HAUKE DAHL.

b6  
b7C

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/18/63

[redacted]  
[redacted]  
[redacted] was interviewed at the Kenosha Police Department. He stated as follows: [redacted]

On Monday, January 7, 1963, he quit work between 4:30 and 5 PM (he is employed by [redacted] and went home to dinner. After dinner he went to the Hi-Lo Bar, [redacted] to obtain some empty beer cases. The Hi-Lo was closed January 7, being a Monday night. He then went to the Alibi Bar to obtain some beer. He then went back to the Hi-Lo with the beer. He then went to the North Shore Depot and arrived there by 9 PM. At the depot, he met [redacted] who paid him \$100 he had borrowed. He had coffee with [redacted] who is a [redacted]. He also saw [redacted] at the depot. Then he met [redacted] at the depot and talked with him. [redacted] wanted a cup of coffee so they had coffee together. At about 9:20 p.m. [redacted] said he had to get home to receive a call at 9:30, so both of them left. [redacted] went to his car, which was parked along the curb at the depot. [redacted] went to his car, which was parked south at the depot. [redacted] went to his car, which was parked south of the depot partly on the road and partly on the gravel parking lot. He was parked about as far south of the depot as the farthest space reserved for taxicabs. He observed that [redacted] drove off before him and then he left and proceeded to his home where he stayed the rest of the evening.

[redacted] said that he had not seen [redacted] for a month but had talked to him on the telephone as recently as January 6, 1963.

[redacted] said that he was not acquainted with ANTHONY BIERNAT.

[redacted] said that he owned one car only--a 1954 light colored Cadillac, which was parked outside the Police Station.

On the basis of photos [redacted] said that he was not acquainted with [redacted] or [redacted]. He said he may have seen them but did not know them.

On 1/11/63 at Kenosha, Wisconsin File # MI 79-56

by SA RICHARD C. THOMPSON & Capt. [redacted]  
Kenosha Police Department Date dictated 1/15/63

MI 79-56

[ ] said that he was not well acquainted in Milwaukee, but used to visit the Talk of the Town run by a man named [ ]. He said that [ ] used to come to Milwaukee with him. The trips were purely for pleasure. He said that [ ] was now driving a Lincoln which he got about three or four months ago when he traded in a small dark green two-door Rambler, about a 1951 to a 1953 model, which he described as junk.

b6  
b7C

[ ] said that he had nothing to do with the assault on BIERNAT and could think of no one that fit the descriptions of himself and [ ] as BIERNAT's possible assailants.

[ ] said that he had heard rumors that BIERNAT had juke-boxes in Lake County, Illinois, and that the hoods wanted him to get out. He said he did not know from whom he heard this. He said he knew of no reason for the assault on BIERNAT.

After viewing a photo of [ ] of Milwaukee, [ ] said that he thought he saw this man on Friday night, January 4, 1963, outside the place operated by [ ] on the west side of Kenosha. He said that the man he had in mind recently had a leg operation and talked a lot about it. He said this man was about 5'7" tall and skinny and his chief characteristic was that he was sloppy, dirty and smelly, apparently never taking a bath. He said he had seen this man also around Greco's, he thought, which is located at 56th and 22nd. [ ] added that on the night of January 4, 1963, he was in a crap game and that the man resembling [ ] was in this same game.

b6  
b7C

[ ] said that he had not seen cab driver [ ] at the North Shore Depot on January 7, 1963--the night BIERNAT was assaulted--but he knew [ ] very well since they grew up together.

b6  
b7C

[ ] said he had not been to the North Shore Depot since January 7, 1963.

MI 79-56

On January 11, 1963, Captain [redacted] Milwaukee Police Department, advised SAs JOHN A. HOLTZMAN and RICHARD C. THOMPSON that one [redacted] employed as [redacted] but who lives in [redacted] had observed the assailants of BERNAT and knew the identity of the assailants. [redacted] said that [redacted] "would not go on the record" but was sure that [redacted] and [redacted] were the two assailants. He explained that he did not know these individuals by name but knew them as companions and knew the cars they drove; namely, the big guy with the white Cadillac and the smaller guy with the brown Rambler, and he contacted a co-worker of the North Shore Station, Kenosha, and by furnishing the above descriptions obtained the identities of [redacted] as the man with the Cadillac and [redacted] as the man with the Rambler. According to [redacted] [redacted] said that the car into which BERNAT was placed was not a Ford or Pontiac, as previously described, but was a dark brown Rambler "just like the one [redacted] drives." [redacted] also identified for [redacted] a photograph of [redacted] as an individual he had observed in the North Shore Station just prior to the assault on BERNAT but gone immediately afterwards.

b6  
b7C

The Kenosha Police Department later on January 11, 1963, in conducting investigation based on this information, determined from [redacted] time card that he was working at American Motors during the pertinent period on January 7, and also that neither [redacted] or [redacted] could be found to have a Rambler such as the one described available to them.

b6  
b7C

The Kenosha officers, particularly Lt. [redacted] believed that while [redacted] had witnessed the assault he erroneously concluded that [redacted] and [redacted] were involved based on his knowledge of the two of them and the fact that he had observed [redacted] in the North Shore Station prior to the assault.

b6  
b7C

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 2/7/63

[redacted] advised that on Monday, January 7, 1963, he left his home about 7:30 p.m. He recalled he had previously received a long distance call from his cousin in Chicago who was trying to get a Rambler for a friend of his and could not get one at a price. He stated he told his cousin he would see what he could do and would call him back about 9 p.m. that night. After leaving his home at 7:30 p.m. he drove to Kenosha Rambler and then Harris Motor, both in Kenosha. He then drove to the North Shore depot in Kenosha, arriving there between 8:00 and 8:30 p.m. He advised the station was pretty well filled because a lot of the people were waiting for the train from Chicago to pick up the Chicago Tribune. He recalled that he saw [redacted] and talked with him for a short period of time and then left. He also recalled that he left shortly before 9 p.m. and went directly home in order to make the telephone call.

b6  
b7C

He stated that although there were a lot of people at the station he did not pay too much attention to them and cannot recall seeing anyone other than [redacted]

b6  
b7C

He advised he noted nothing unusual and he cannot recall seeing anyone parked in cars near the station and that he was thinking about the telephone call at the time he was at the station. For this reason, he advised, he did not pay any attention to those present other than [redacted]. He stated he did not see TONY BIERNAT.

b6  
b7C

On 2/5/63 at Kenosha, Wis. File # MI 79-56

by SA JOHN W. SCHALLER:mg Date dictated 2/5/63

Date February 11, 1963

[redacted]  
[redacted] advised that [redacted]  
[redacted]

[redacted] She stated  
that in regards to one [redacted] which  
[redacted] was also involved in lukes and coin operated games, he is a  
[redacted] In addition, he is  
[redacted]

b6  
b7Cb6  
b7C

[redacted] added that about one week ago [redacted] called  
her on the telephone and told her [redacted]  
[redacted]

[redacted] said that she did not desire that her informa-  
tion be brought to the attention of the Police or Sheriff's  
Office, but wanted the FBI to know that [redacted] is no good  
and always has been an instigator of much trouble around [redacted]

b6  
b7C

She also said that [redacted] is now employed  
as [redacted] for [redacted]

[redacted] added that as an example of [redacted]  
behavior, some time ago she was alone at home and received a  
call [redacted]  
by [redacted]  
[redacted]

b6  
b7C

[redacted] said she [redacted]  
[redacted]

b6  
b7C

[redacted] said that she also knows that [redacted] knew  
TONY BIERNAT and learned recently that on Saturday, January 5,  
1963, [redacted] was at the bar at Ruby's Tavern, 6th Avenue,  
Kenosha. At the same time there were two other men in the room

b6  
b7C

On 1/30/63 at Kenosha, Wisconsin File # MI 79-56

by SA WILLIAM J. HIGGINS, Jr./bs Date dictated 2/5/63

MI 79-56

together but farther down from [ ] of which one was EARNEST JACKSON, a Negro, age about 68, who has a few jukeboxes himself. BIERNAT walked into the place and talked first to JACKSON and then spoke briefly to [ ]

b6  
b7C

[ ] advised the Vogue Amusement Co. operated by [ ] and a man named [ ] is a very aggressive concern. [ ] has claimed that he and [ ] have connections in Chicago and [ ] did originate from there. [ ] a year or more ago ran into [ ] car and left the accident scene and nothing was ever done to him about it. [ ] said her husband is certain [ ] did it deliberately to scare him, and the Kenosha Police let him get away with it.

b6  
b7C

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 2/7/63

*Wisc* [redacted] advised he is well acquainted with TONY BIERNAT and has known him since almost from the time that BIERNAT first came to Kenosha in the late 1930-s. He informed that he is acquainted with DOMINIC PRINCIPE and he identified a photograph of this individual bearing number 28565. He also stated he is well acquainted with ALBERT ALBANA and with [redacted]. He stated that he had been brought up in the same neighborhood with PRINCIPE, ALBANA and [redacted].

b6  
b7C

[redacted] advised that TONY BIERNAT was in the juke box business and had recently put a sound system in [redacted] place of business. He stated he still owes BIERNAT for this installation. He recalled that the last time he saw BIERNAT was either a day or two before New Year's day and that BIERNAT brought a record of Auld Lang Syne for the customers to sing on New Year's eve.

b6  
b7C

He related it was his understanding that BIERNAT and [redacted] were close friends. He advised he had never heard anything about [redacted] trying to buy into BIERNAT's business.

b6  
b7C

[redacted] stated the photograph of [redacted] was not familiar to him. He related that both [redacted] and TONY BIERNAT had in the past been customers of his establishment and that they had brought their respective families in to eat. He could not recall seeing them with anyone who was reported to be from either Chicago or Milwaukee.

b6  
b7C

He stated concerning DOMINIC PRINCIPE that he has not seen this person for several years and the last time he heard about him was that he was working for his sister who operated a restaurant in northern Illinois.

Concerning ALBERT ALBANA the last he heard of this individual was that he was employed by the Timmons Company in Kenosha but was contemplating going to work for American Motors. This likewise was several years ago.

b6  
b7C

[redacted] stated he knew nothing concerning the disappearance and subsequent murder of TONY BIERNAT. He denied he had ever been present or overheard a conversation to the effect that

On 2/5/63 at Kenosha, Wis. File # MI 79-56  
by SA JOHN W. CHALLER;  
SA JAMES H. BREWSTER:mg Date dictated 2/5/63

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.



[redacted] was not going to push BIERNAT around any more. He reiterated the statement that he thought they had been and were good friends. He advised he knew of no motive why BIERNAT would be murdered.

He stated he was not aware that gambling had existed in Kenosha and stated he knew nothing of this. It was pointed out to him that the newspapers had within the past several days carried an article to the effect that a number of gamblers had been invited to City Hall by the Chief of Police concerning this matter. He stated he has been so busy for the past week that he has not read a newspaper. He was asked if the gamblers in Kenosha would not be unhappy over the publicity of their activities brought on by the murder of TONY BIERNAT and he stated he supposed they would be if there were gamblers in Kenosha or if gambling was going on. He stated that as far as he knew [redacted] was not interested in gambling and he concluded by stating he knew of no one who was.

b6  
b7c

Date 2/7/63

[redacted] who resides on [redacted] advised he believes that it was on December 19 or 20, 1962 at about 11 p.m. when he was in Fossland's Restaurant, Interstate Highway 94, having a cup of coffee with [redacted]. He related that [redacted] now lives in [redacted] and is employed at [redacted] where he is [redacted]

b6  
b7C

[redacted] stated that Fossland's is frequented by truckers and that he noted a man across the counter having coffee who was dressed, as nearly as he can recall, in a grey suit. He related he began a conversation with this man by stating, "I can tell you are not a truck driver." The man replied that he was not and that he was with the Lakeside Amusement Company of Kenosha and was in the juke box business. [redacted]

b6  
b7C

[redacted] explained he had read somewhere about hoodlums being interested in this business and, based upon this and in a joking way, he asked the man if anyone had been trying to muscle in in big black limousines. The man replied he had had an offer to sell but that, as a matter of fact, they had been driving an "old beat up Merc."

b6  
b7C

[redacted] stated he asked the man if he knew [redacted] or [redacted] both of these individuals having been in the juke box business. The man replied he knew both of these individuals.

The man then asked [redacted] if he knew the location of the commander's house on Bong Air Base. [redacted] stated he told the individual he was not familiar with the base and did not know the location. [redacted] stated he is not certain as to the conversation which followed but that something was said by the man about an excavation. [redacted] advised it is his recollection the man said he had to meet two guys from Milwaukee there. [redacted] also recalls, he believes, the man said something about the two "guys" being related or being brothers.

b6  
b7C

[redacted] informed that in a kidding manner he then told the man that if a juke box operator is killed they would know where to look. The only thing the man said was something to the effect

b6  
b7C

On 2/4/63 at Union Grovo, Wis. File # MI 79-56  
by SA JOHN W. SCHALLER:  
SA [redacted]  
SA JAMES H. BREWSTER:mg Date dictated 2/5/63

that this was a funny deal. The man did not appear to be worried.

[redacted] informed the man paid for the coffee at the check counter and that he did not see whether the man paid in change or with a bill. He also related that at no time did he see this individual's car. He advised he made no report to his headquarters of this incident but that possibly [redacted] at that time, [redacted] may have written up something. He stated he has looked through the records of [redacted] but could find nothing. He also stated it is his recollection that on the night the above incident took place that [redacted]

b6  
b7C

[redacted] stated he cannot state if the individual he talked to was TONY BIERNAT from the pictures that he saw of BIERNAT. He recalls the man was large, had dark blonde or light brown hair and had a large nose.

b6  
b7C

MI 79-56

On January 31, 1963, [redacted] Kenosha Sheriff's Office, Kenosha, advised SA JOHN A. HOLTZMAN that on the same date he had interviewed a [redacted] at Goldstein's Tap run by [redacted] said that on the day after Thanksgiving he had been at the tavern run by [redacted] in Kenosha and three men whom he described as Chicago Italians came into the place. [redacted] overheard these men ask [redacted] "What happened to that deal with TONY?"

b6  
b7C

On January 29, 1963, Chief of Police STANLEY G. HAUKEHAHL of Kenosha advised SA JOHN A. HOLTZMAN that he had received information that a female employee of the Misty Inn, Winthrop Harbor, Illinois, had reported that on the afternoon of January 7, 1963, two "untouchables" had been there to look over some jukeboxes and made some reference to a "job" in Kenosha.

MI 79-56

MISCELLANEOUS

[redacted] when arrested in Atlanta, Georgia, had in his possession items indicating his presence in the State of Wisconsin during the first week to ten days of January, 1963. He was armed and believed responsible for a burglary in Milwaukee on January 1, 1963, and possibly an armed robbery in Burlington, Wisconsin, on January 10, 1963. He was therefore considered a possible suspect in the abduction at that time believed robbery of BERNAT.

b6  
b7C

Report of SA [redacted] Atlanta, Georgia, dated January 28, 1963, related that at noon on January 7, 1963, [redacted] was at St. Ignace, Michigan, picking up a money order under his true name. His clothing and car were examined and revealed no evidence of blood.

b6  
b7C

On February 2, 1963, an unknown female telephonically advised SA JOHN A. HOLTZMAN to "look in the quarry at Hales Corners near the monastery if you're interested in the missing car in the BERNAT case." She hung up immediately without furnishing any other information.

This information was passed on to Kenosha Police Department and Sheriff's Office, February 7, 1963, and over the weekend of February 9-10, 1963, considerable investigation was conducted by the Kenosha Sheriff's Office and Milwaukee Sheriff's Office relative to this information but with negative results.

b6  
b7C

On February 10, 1963, [redacted] Kenosha County Sheriff's Office, reported to SA WILLIAM J. HIGGINS, Jr., receipt of information from Greendale Police Department to the effect that at three AM, January 8, 1963, Patrolman [redacted] of that Department had followed a car going west on Grange Avenue going west in the vicinity of 76th Street bearing Wisconsin license C57-544 determined registered to PETER BALISTRERI, 1640 North Jackson Street. This information was considered possibly significant in view of the reported search for the kidnap automobile in the vicinity of Hales Corners.

At 3:45 PM, February 15, 1963, a man called this office anonymously stating he wished to give some information on the case in Kenosha.

He advised that during the last Sunday in October, 1962, he was driving through Bong Air Base and noticed a 1957 Oldsmobile, all white with the exception of brown trim on the fenders, parked alongside the house where BERNAT's body was found. He stated he

MI 79-56

knows it was this house because since he heard of this incident he went back down to check the area. He stated there were three men standing outside the car, two of them with their backs to him and the other facing him. He advised they were Italian appearing, wore sport shirts with black sleeveless sweaters. He described the two men with their backs to him as follows:

5'8" to 10"

White

Male

Dark hair, long

170 lbs.

The other individual facing him had light hair, crew cut, stocky build, somewhat shorter than the other two.

He stated he is positive the car had Wisconsin license B, that the first of the two digits had a 5 in it and is quite positive the last three numbers ran 597. He stated when he drove past they started up the lane toward the house and one of them appeared to be carrying something he tried to hide which appeared to be an Army type trench shovel.

MI 79-56  
LJG:jbl  
-1-

The following investigation was conducted by SA [redacted]  
[redacted]

b6  
b7C

At Milwaukee, Wisconsin

A [redacted] advised that on January 2, 1963 he observed a light colored 1957 Ford parked on West Rosen (phonetic) Avenue, two blocks west of South 13th Street. It appeared to be an abandoned car. He passed this area at 2:00 p.m. on January 7, 1963 and noticed that the car was gone.

b6  
b7C

The Milwaukee metropolitan area does not have a West Rosen Avenue, however, [redacted] probably had reference to West Rawson Avenue.

b6  
b7C

On February 11, 1963 the records of the Milwaukee Auto Detail were checked for any abandonment of this described car with negative results.

Lieutenant [redacted] of the Oak Creek, Wisconsin Police Department, in whose area 12th and West Rawson Avenue lies, advised that they recovered no light colored 1957 Ford cars any time between January 1 and January 18, 1963. He stated that the area of 12th and West Rawson Avenue is presently under construction for a highway interchange and numerous out of town cars of laborers are parked there.

b6  
b7C



[redacted] telephonically advised Special Agent in Charge PAUL H. STODDARD, on February 11, 1963, that a [redacted] telephone [redacted] address [redacted] had informed him as follows:

b6  
b7C

Her two teenagers had been playing at 68th and West Rossen some-time in January and after reading an article in the paper this date felt she should furnish the following:

Her teenagers had seen four men around a car in above area, all of them carrying guns. This was in the back of the Milwaukee County Nursery. She stated the boys were in school at the present time but could probably furnished the make of car and perhaps additional information concerning this situation.

On February 4, 1963, Lt. [redacted] Kenosha Police Department, said that an informant of Capt. [redacted] of the Kenosha Police Department stated that a [redacted] [redacted] who has some information relative to this matter.

b6  
b7C

On February 6, 1963, Capt. [redacted] Milwaukee Police Department, advised SA RICHARD C. THOMPSON that he had received an anonymous telephone call claiming that [redacted] [redacted] was a friend of BERNAT. [redacted] had not been interviewed.

b6  
b7C

Date February 4, 1963

Lt. [REDACTED] Oak Creek Police Department,  
furnished the following information:

b6  
b7C

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] had recently purchased a car and upon cleaning the car  
on January 30, 1963, noticed what he thought to be blood spots on  
the right rear side and on part of the interior. Detective  
[REDACTED] accompanied Special Agents [REDACTED], and  
CHARLES A. AUSTIN to Hauerwas Brothers Texaco Station, Oak Creek,  
Wisconsin.

b6  
b7C

On 1/30/63 at Oak Creek, Wisconsin File # MI 79-56

SAs FRANCIS F. MULLEN, Jr., & CHARLES A. AUSTIN Date dictated 1/30/63  
AUSTIN/bs

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Date February 4, 1963

An examination of a 1956 Buick, green bottom, white top, Vehicle Identification Number 4-C1013625, was conducted at Hauerwas Brothers Texaco Station by Special Agents [redacted], and CHARLES A. AUSTIN.

b6  
b7C

[redacted] was present at the time of examination. [redacted] stated that blood spots were on the right rear side of the car and that he had washed these off. He also stated that there was blood on the right rear floor of the car and that he had also washed these off, displaying a sponge he had used in the process. Agents could find no blood other than some minute flecks of what appeared to be blood on the right rear door panel.

b6  
b7C

The trunk was inspected and found to be empty with the exception of a chain, spare tire and jack. [redacted] stated that prior to this date he had not removed any other objects from the trunk.

b6  
b7C

On 1/30/63 at Oak Creek, Wisconsin File # MI 79-56

b6  
b7C

SAs [redacted], & [redacted] Date dictated 1/30/63  
by CHARLES A. AUSTIN, /DS

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date February 4, 1963

[redacted]  
[redacted] was contacted at his place of employment, [redacted]  
[redacted] and he advised as follows:

b6  
b7C

[redacted] the 1956 Buick, green  
bottom, white top, [redacted]  
[redacted] and he could explain the blood  
spots on the vehicle, which were seen by [redacted]  
[redacted] that [redacted] might  
go hunting. After the spots of blood on the car had been called  
to his attention by [redacted] asked [redacted] about it. [redacted]  
explained that he had killed some squirrels while hunting and that  
the blood on the car was from them. [redacted] further advised that  
[redacted] also worked at [redacted] and was available  
for interview.

b6  
b7C

On 1/30/63 at Kenosha, Wisconsin File # MI 79-56  
SAs [redacted], & CHARLES A. AUSTIN/bs Date dictated 1/30/63  
by [redacted]

b6  
b7C

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date February 4, 1963

[redacted]  
[redacted] was interviewed at [redacted]

and he advised as follows:

b6  
b7C

He stated that [redacted]

[redacted] and had gone hunting in the vicinity of Burlington, Wisconsin, for squirrels. He said that he had shot three squirrels, several of which bled freely and that he had noticed at the time blood spots had gotten on the outside of the car and also on the rear floor. He said that he had been queried by [redacted] about the blood stains afterwards and had explained that they were due to the squirrels.

b6  
b7C

---

On 1/30/63 at Kenosha, Wisconsin File # MI 79-56b6  
b7Cby SAs [redacted], & [redacted] Date dictated 1/30/63  
by CHARLES A. AUSTIN/bs

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

b6  
b7C  
b7D

[redacted]  
telephonically contacted the Kenosha Resident Agency at 8:30 PM on February 10, 1963, at which time he furnished the following information to SA [redacted]:

[redacted] on Highway I94 about one month ago when he stopped at John Vance Garage, located on Route 11 and I94, at which time he noticed a car burning on the lot. [redacted] said he talked to [redacted] and inquired about the car burning. [redacted] advised [redacted] that some men (number unknown) had come in and requested permission to burn their own car, which permission was granted. [redacted] on this evening he thought about the matter and felt it would be of interest to the FBI in view of that ANTHONY BIERNAT investigation. He did not know the make of the car, the persons who burned it, or the exact date on which it was burned.

b6  
b7C  
b7D

[redacted] asked that his name be kept confidential when and if the FBI made inquiries at the Vance Garage concerning the burning of the vehicle.

b6  
b7C  
b7D

On February 11, 1963 SAs [redacted] and CHARLES A. AUSTIN contacted [redacted] the John Vance Garage located on Route 11 and I94. [redacted] advised that only three cars were burned on his lot during the month of January and that these three were the result of highway accidents. He stated that [redacted] does not work at the garage at any time and that if any cars were burned at his garage he would know about it. [redacted] did not recall any incident in which a group of men requested permission to burn their own vehicle. An examination of vehicles on the [redacted] lot was conducted by agents and no car possibly identifiable with the car used in the ANTHONY BIERNAT abduction and murder was found.

b6  
b7C

MI 79-56  
FMM:sbt

On February 10, 1963, [redacted] telephonically contacted the Kenosha FBI Office and stated, "I think I know the three men who murdered ANTHONY BERNAT and also where the car used in the abduction is located". He stated that he was very fearful of providing information to the Kenosha Police and also of having the three individuals whom he believed committed the murder find out that he had provided information. Arrangements were made to discreetly contact [redacted] at the corner of Highway 50 and Geneva Road in Kenosha County.

b6  
b7C

On February 10, 1963 [redacted] was interviewed in a Bureau car by SAs [redacted] and CHARLES A. AUSTIN. [redacted] related the following information concerning the ANTHONY BERNAT case:

He stated that a friend of his, [redacted] had disposed of his car, a 1953 Dodge, white bottom and maroon top, in a local junk yard on January 9, 1963. Also arousing his suspicion was the fact that [redacted] was friendly with some very suspicious individuals. One named [redacted] from Chicago and the other named [redacted] from Kenosha. [redacted] described [redacted] as being 6'2", approximately 140 pounds, with a gaunt appearance. He said he believes [redacted] drives a 1953 or 1954 white Pontiac. He described [redacted], whom he has met only once as having the appearance of an Italian and who was released from Waupun in November. In addition to the above information [redacted] said that [redacted] has a girl friend with whom he goes to the Bong Air Force Base quite often. He stated that he recently read an article in the Milwaukee Sentinel which said in part that the FBI had identified the blood type of one of BERNAT's killers as being type AB blood. He said that [redacted] has type AB blood. [redacted] has not seen any of these three individuals since the BERNAT abduction and murder.

b6  
b7C

[redacted] stated that an individual by the first name of [redacted] (LNU), who works at [redacted] on the [redacted] to [redacted] may also be able to furnish information concerning the BERNAT case because he was driving by the Bong Air Force Base at approximately 10:20 to 10:30 PM on the evening of January 7, 1963 and that he saw some cars leaving the base one light in color and the other being dark in color. For further identification on [redacted] (LNU), [redacted] stated that [redacted]

b6  
b7C

2  
MI 79-56

The following description was obtained of [ ] as a result of observation and interview:

DOB	[ ]
RACE	White
SEX	Male
WEIGHT	168 lbs.
HEIGHT	6'3"
ADDRESS	[ ]

b6  
b7C

[ ] also advised that he works the [ ] to [ ] at [ ]

b6  
b7C

On February 11, 1963, an examination was conducted of a 1953 Dodge, white bottom, maroon top, at the S & B Junk Yard, 4900 50th Street, Kenosha. The owner of the yard advised that the vehicle had been brought there by [ ] sometime in January, 1963 and the vehicle is not in running condition. No blood stains or suspicious items were found in the vehicle by examining agents.



MI 79-56

On February 4, 1963, Lt. [redacted] Kenosha Police Department, advised SA JOHN A. HOLTZMAN that until recently an individual named [redacted] had run a string of jukeboxes in Racine and Lt. [redacted] attached some significance to the fact that [redacted] had recently sold out and was now in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

b6  
b7C

MI T-8 advised on February 6, 1963, that recently [redacted] had absolutely refused to consider opening a new gambling joint in Kenosha, and informant had learned that gambling was going to stop for a while in Kenosha so that no raids would be forced and it would not appear that the town was as bad as the papers made out recently.

b6  
b7C  
b7D

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date February 12, 1963b6  
b7C

[redacted] telephone [redacted]  
[redacted] advised he was born in [redacted] on [redacted]  
[redacted] He stated he [redacted]  
[redacted] by [redacted] He noted his father has been in  
the restaurant business for about seventeen years and he stated  
he worked in the restaurant from the time that he was big enough  
to be of help to his father.

b6  
b7C

[redacted] stated [redacted]  
[redacted] He noted [redacted]  
[redacted] He denied ever having been arrested.

[redacted] stated [redacted]  
[redacted] He stated this busi-  
ness is known as [redacted] and is located at [redacted]  
[redacted] He stated he also works [redacted]  
[redacted] He identi-  
fied members of his family as [redacted] who operates  
[redacted] and his mother and  
father. He noted he is not married.

b6  
b7C

[redacted] stated he [redacted]

b6  
b7C

[redacted] stated he has no information concerning anyone who may  
have tried to force ANTHONY BIERNAT to sell or give away a share  
of his business to local people or to outside people. He stated  
he has no information to indicate [redacted]  
was interested in obtaining a share of BIERNAT's business and  
he knows nothing about [redacted]  
BIERNAT who would be attempting to obtain a share of BIERNAT's

b6  
b7C

On 2/7/63 at Kenosha, Wisconsin File # MI 79-56

by SAs JOHN W. SCHALLER & JAMES H. BREWSTER Date dictated 2/7/63  
imp

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

MI 79-56

business. He also stated he has no reason to believe [redacted] is engaged in any business other than the legitimate operation of their vending machine business. He stated that in connection with this business [redacted]

b6  
b7C

[redacted] stated he has no information to indicate the building next door to GRECO's restaurant is used for gambling of any type and he also stated he has no reason to believe there is gambling at the La Strada Bar. He stated he has seen JOHN RIZZO, address unknown, eating at GRECO's during past years but that he has no information to indicate that RIZZO is a gambler. He stated that he knows of no connection between RIZZO and [redacted]

b6  
b7C

He was unable to recall where he was on the night of January 7, 1963 and he stated he drives a black 1960 Rambler Ambassador with an unrecalled Wisconsin license number. He stated that in his business he drives a Volkswagen truck.

b6  
b7C

[redacted] stated there are two doors leading from Greco's restaurant into the adjoining building and that one of the doors is located at the top landing of the basement stairs and the other door would be in the basement. He noted these doors were placed in the building at the time the building was constructed.

He stated [redacted] have no employees and he furnished the names of the following as employees of Greco's restaurant:

b6  
b7C



[redacted] stated the working hours at the restaurant vary and the restaurant sometimes stays open all night or it could be closed at any hour of the night depending upon the volume of business.

b6  
b7C

MI 79-56

b6  
b7c

It is noted that [ ] refused to furnish a written statement of any kind and he stated he would refuse to submit to a polygraph examination.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date February 12, 1963

LOUIS (NMN) GRECO advised that he resides at 6027 44th Avenue, and that he owns and operates GRECCO's Restaurant, which is located at 2209 56th. He advised that he was born in Italy on November 11, 1902 and that he was naturalized in Kenosha, Wisconsin in 1927. He stated that he is married, his wife's name being [redacted] (Phonetic) whose mother married a [redacted] and

[redacted] He as [redacted] works with [redacted] who operates Kenosha Vending Machine Company. [redacted] works in the family restaurant business. LOUIS GRECO (Senior) drives a 1962 Rambler, gold in color.

Mr. GRECO advised he had been acquainted with ANTHONY BIERNAT for approximately twenty years and stated that Mr. BIERNAT was liked and respected by all who knew him. He stated that he last saw TONY BIERNAT in about September, 1962. He noted he had one of BIERNAT's juke boxes in his place of business, but had contacted BIERNAT by telephone and requested BIERNAT remove the machine because [redacted] wanted to install his personal juke box. He noted that there was no difficulty in the removal of BIERNAT's machine, and he suggested to [redacted] that he buy a juke box. He noted that [redacted] owns two juke boxes.

GRECO stated there is a store room or warehouse next to his restaurant, and it is said that there have been small gambling games such as poker games, at this place. He denied knowing who ran this game and stated the game is no longer in existence. He denied knowing any of the participants in the game; the table stakes; the types of games played; when they were played or when the game was discontinued.

A photograph of JOHN RIZZO was identified by GRECO as a man who lives in Racine, Wisconsin, and whom he has not seen for the past two years. He advised that the nickname of this individual is "POPS" and "POPEYE", and that he was not acquainted with anyone else having such a nickname.

On 2-6-63 at Kenosha, Wisconsin File # 79-56  
by SA JOHN W. SCHALLER  
SA JAMES H. BREWSTER/cef Date dictated 2-8-63

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

MI 79-56

- 2 -

He denied knowing any Milwaukee or Chicago individuals who frequent Kenosha. He stated he has read in the newspaper that certain Milwaukee area hoodlums are said to have made efforts to buy into BIERNAT's business, but he has no personal knowledge of this, and he has no reason to believe that it is true.

-1-Date February 13, 1963

[redacted] was contacted at his home by SAs [redacted] and CHARLES A. AUSTIN, at which time he furnished the following information:

b6  
b7C

He stated that he is employed as a [redacted], mostly located in Kenosha and Racine, Wisconsin. He stated that he would like to sell the machines because the juke box business has been tough lately and he would like to get out. He stated that he was approached by [redacted] and [redacted] sometime around September of 1962 and they offered to buy him out. [redacted] stated that he was interested in selling and that he would make a list of his juke boxes and determine a price. He saw [redacted] a short time later and [redacted] asked him if he had determined a price as yet. [redacted] stated that he hadn't and that it would take some time. [redacted] replied, "You needn't think you are going to get top dollar." [redacted] stated that this was his last contact with [redacted] and that he gave the matter no more thought until ANTHONY BIERNAT was murdered. He has heard that [redacted] and GRECO have purchased ten new Seaburg juke boxes and that to date they have only been able to place two of them. [redacted] does not know where the other eight machines are.

b6  
b7C

[redacted] said that he had heard while talking to friends that BIERNAT had made the remark at a New Year's Eve party "that a guy can't make an honest buck without someone trying to muscle in on him." [redacted] does not recall who overheard the remark.

b6  
b7C

Concerning SAM IAQUENTA, [redacted] stated that he is a "sneaky jerk" who is the opposite of TONY BIERNAT and the type of person who could not be trusted and who was often trying to steal the locations of other juke box operators.

Concerning WILLIAM KORBEL, [redacted] stated that he did not know him personally nor did he know KORBEL's occupation. He did state, however, that [redacted] was [redacted] the Paris Club, 43rd and Service Road in Kenosha.

b6  
b7C

On 2/7/63 at Kenosha, Wisconsin File # MI 79-56  
by SAs [redacted] and CHARLES A. AUSTIN /jb Date dictated 2/12/63

b6  
b7C

MI 79-56  
FMM:sbt

b6  
b7C

[redacted], feels there is much gambling going on in Kenosha, that the police know there is gambling in Kenosha, and that nothing is being done to stop it. [redacted] said that she knows of two places where gambling is going on at the present, one is upstairs over Dantes Bar, 3029 52nd, and the other spot is between Greco's Restaurant and Gerolomo's at 2311 56th Street.

She further advised that [redacted] and [redacted] are partners and that they have juke boxes in Greco's Restaurant and La Strada's. [redacted] stated that she gets her information on such matters from [redacted] who lives in the vicinity of [redacted] and who is a [redacted] feels that the FBI may possibly be able to obtain information from [redacted]

b6  
b7C



MI 79-56  
FMM:sbt

MI T-9 related the following information concerning gambling and prostitution in Kenosha while being interviewed concerning the TONY BERNAT case:

He named five locations in Kenosha where there was after hours drinking, prostitution and gambling in Kenosha. These five were the Rite Spot, the Congress Club, Frankie's located at 14th Street and 63rd Avenue, Novak's and Jay's Cozy Corner. In addition, he stated that gamblers have a mobile house trailer which is currently located on Route 43 just beyond the Rainbow Trail, a tavern, and which remains in a location for three weeks to one month and then changes to another location to avoid detection. He named three gamblers in Kenosha as having the last names of [redacted] and [redacted], however, MI T-9 feels that these are merely front men who handle the gambling spots for someone else.

b6  
b7C  
b7D

In Kenosha, MI T-9 stated that [redacted] had a monopoly on the gambling and that anyone who wished to open a gambling joint in Kenosha had to clear through [redacted]. He stated that anyone who would open a gambling spot without [redacted] knowledge and approval would be inviting trouble. In addition to this, [redacted]

b6  
b7C  
b7D

[redacted] (PH) has a monopoly on the liquor trade in Kenosha. Concerning the American State Bank in Kenosha, which is controlled by the Italian element there, MI T-9 stated that on every Thursday morning a messenger leaves the bank and goes to the various taverns in Kenosha on a regular route where the tavern keepers are forced to take loans of up to about \$1500. The tavern keepers have the money on hand to cash the checks of American Motors' employees who are paid on Thursdays and they have the 3 or 4 day loan that they must pay 3½% interest on.

MI T-9 stated that the tavern keepers must take these loans whether they wish to have them or not and that they attempt to compensate for this by keeping any small change in an employee's pay check.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date February 12, 1963

[redacted] advised that he is engaged in [redacted] that he has [redacted] He related [redacted] who presently resides in [redacted] where they are operating [redacted] He also advised that he has [redacted] who is also in [redacted] and [redacted] named [redacted] who works [redacted]

b6  
b7C

[redacted] also stated that he is sometimes called [redacted] but that this nickname is generally reserved for [redacted]

b6  
b7C

Concerning [redacted] he advised that DOMINIC at one time operated the Midtown Tap in Kenosha, but that he had a heart attack and sold this outright to [redacted] who is also sometimes called [redacted] and [redacted] Because of the heart condition and because their [redacted] DOMINIC started in business with [redacted]

b6  
b7C

[redacted] He advised that when DOMINIC sold the tavern, he received funds, amount unknown, and that some or all of this money was put in a motel. The enterprise now consists of a pizza restaurant, a motel unit, a beauty shop [redacted] [redacted] resides in Kenosha, and DOMINIC [redacted] but generally returns home on weekends to stay with his family. DOMINIC drives, according to the recollection of [redacted] a 1959 or 1960 Ford, which is two tone and either green and beige or green and cream. This car has Illinois license.

b6  
b7C

[redacted] stated that as nearly as he can recall, DOMINIC has been staying during the week at Lake Zurich for about four or five years. He previously lived in Lake Zurich, but his children did not like the city and moved to Kenosha.

b6  
b7C

Concerning [redacted] stated that this individual is married to [redacted]

On 2-7-63 at Kenosha, Wisconsin File # 79-56  
by SA JAMES H. BREWSTER  
SA JOHN W. SCHALLER /cef Date dictated 2-11-63

[redacted] operates [redacted] and thus operates vending machines. He related that he is not acquainted with any juke boxes in which [redacted] may have an interest. He advised that [redacted] is in business with [redacted]. He stated that he believes that [redacted] (phonetic) age about 19, and that [redacted] name unknown, but who is also about 19, worked part time. He related that he knew nothing about [redacted] introducing anyone to TONY BIERNAT for the purpose of possibly arranging that BIERNAT sell part of his business. He knew nothing about any connections of [redacted] with individuals from Milwaukee or Chicago.

b6  
b7C

Regarding gambling in Kenosha, [redacted] advised that [redacted] is located across the street from a building which houses Grecco's Restaurant, and the business operated by [redacted] and [redacted]. He stated that there is a store which is supposed to be a cigar store and which is located in this building where gambling takes place. The game in this store is supposed to be run by [redacted] and JOHN RIZZO. He advised that years ago he used to play poker in this place, but that he has not visited the place since about the end of World War II. He advised that the gambling takes place on weekends, and that it is possible to gain entrance to the gambling place by going into Grecco's Restaurant and going down into the basement. It is possible to get from the basement of the restaurant into the basement of the gambling room.

b6  
b7C

Concerning [redacted] he informed that he understands that this individual operates a restaurant located at about 75th and Sheridan and just south of Angelo's florist shop. He pointed out that [redacted]  
[redacted]  
[redacted]  
[redacted]

b6  
b7C

He informed that he had no information as to anyone wanting to murder TONY BIERNAT. He stated that this individual was well liked in the area and was not known to gamble

or associate with women. He stated that the last time that he saw BIERNAT was when Tenuto's Steak House was being completed. [redacted]

[redacted] He believed that this was about September or possibly October, 1962.

b6  
b7C

[redacted] identified a photo of JOHN RIZZO as that of an individual that he has seen having coffee on numerous occasions at Greco's Restaurant. He also recalled seeing a man opening the door to the gambling room but that he had not known this person. He described the man as being a white, male, about 47 years of age, 5'7", short, stocky build, weight unknown, dark hair and who appeared to be of Italian descent. He has never seen this man in a car.

The following information was received from Deputy [redacted] Kenosha Sheriff's Office, on February 1, 1963: A [redacted] Kenosha, Wisconsin, said that a man named [redacted] and [redacted] of Racine were hoodlums and [redacted] wanted [redacted] to meet them relative to the BIERNAT case.

b6  
b7C

[redacted] said that he determined from the Racine Police Department that [redacted] is [redacted] a well known gambler who controls four taverns in Racine-- [redacted] and [redacted] Lafayette. [redacted] who is known as [redacted] has two of his own at [redacted] and one at [redacted] [redacted] associates with an attorney named [redacted] with [redacted] allegedly having been cleaned of about \$20,000 by the other three. [redacted] and [redacted] are known by the Racine Police Department to frequent [redacted] gambling game, and [redacted] allegedly dropped \$10,000 recently.

b6  
b7C

On February 2, 1963, [redacted] said that an informant of his, who is very distraught over BIERNAT's murder, said that the crime could be laid at the door of [redacted] and the syndicate in Milwaukee. Informant said that FRANK BALISTRIERI and [redacted] have been seen with [redacted] in Kenosha on a number of occasions. This informant also when asked for an opinion by [redacted] said that [redacted] would be a good prospect as he would do anything for money. Informant also said that following the meeting of alleged gamblers by [redacted] another meeting was called that night at the home of [redacted] This informant is extremely frightened about the "corrupt police and other officials" of Kenosha and of the local and Milwaukee hoodlums.

b6  
b7C  
b7D

On February 3, 1963, this informant told [redacted] that shortly before Christmas, 1962, [redacted] passed an envelope which apparently contained money to a man from Waukegan, who was described as about 45 years, 5'6", very slight build, dressed in expensive clothes. He had a sickly look and either a false eye or one that would not move. This envelope was passed at Greco's Restaurant in [redacted] presence but through an intermediary, and neither [redacted] nor the man who picked up the envelope from [redacted] acknowledged seeing the other in the restaurant.

b6  
b7C  
b7D

On January 24, 1963, Capt. [ ] Kenosha Police Department, furnished the following information to SA WILLIAM J. HIGGINS, Jr:

b6  
b7C

[ ] a convicted gambler, was interviewed on January 23, 1963, by Captain [ ] and said that [ ] He denied any knowledge relative to BERNAT's disappearance and any pay offs to [ ] or [ ] although he admitted knowing them slightly. He also admitted knowing JOHN CHARLES RIZZO very well and said he has played gin rummy with him on occasions.

b6  
b7C

[ ] also told Capt. [ ] that there are two operations in Lake County, Illinois, that he knows about; namely, the Consolidated Amusement Company and the Lake County Amusement Company, both of Waukegan. The biggest operator is LITTLE PETE GARGONO of North Chicago, Illinois, who has [ ]

b6  
b7C

b6  
b7C  
b7D

On January 15, 1963, Chicago Office advised that MI T-10 said that BERNAT was known in Chicago jukebox circles which are under the control of [ ] as [ ] (phonetic). [ ] was described as an alias of STANLEY MILLER, who is "one of our boys."

Milwaukee files show numerous references to STANLEY MILLER of Kenosha as an active gambler and reflect that FRANK PETER BALISTRIERI in August of 1962 met with an individual named STANLEY and with a "millionaire who owns shopping centers." In 1960 Chicago reported that three or four Italians from Kenosha sit in on all night poker games at the Shamman in Waukegan, which is run by [ ] and [ ] is affiliated with JACK HOGAN, an elderly insurance broker in a nationwide car rental operation, and he claimed to be arranging along with HOGAN financing for apartment and shopping center projects. In February, 1960, he said that he had a \$75,000 deal pending in Milwaukee. At this time [ ] was driving a Cadillac bearing Wisconsin license CL4503 registered to him at 744 North 4th Street, Milwaukee, which was the address of Car-T-Aire, a car rental operation. [ ] and MILLER were both known as associates in gambling operations for [ ] in Waukegan prior to this time.

b6  
b7C

Capt [ ] Kenosha Police Department, advised SA WILLIAM J. HIGGINS, Jr., that on January 20, 1963, detectives of that department visited the Waukegan area and learned there of the

b6  
b7C

existence of Lake County Music Company, 1810 Sheridan Road, North Chicago, operated by LITTLE PETE GARGONO, 50 years, with [redacted] as a jukebox company only.

The detectives also learned at this time of the existence of the North Shore Amusement Company, Evanston, Illinois, operated by a man named (First Name Unknown) [redacted] and another unknown individual. These two men were allegedly interested in BIERNAT's account at Great Lakes Naval Training Station and also allegedly BIERNAT had been approached approximately a year ago by two unknown men who wanted part of his business. Waukegan Police Department was making an effort to further identify these individuals for Capt. [redacted]

b6  
b7C

On January 28, 1963, Capt. [redacted] Milwaukee Police Department, advised SA RICHARD C. THOMPSON that he had received information from Chicago official sources to the effect that in May of 1961 two men named POWERS and MC NALLY were offered \$15,000 by a jukebox operator named [redacted] to kill FELIX "MILWAUKEE PHIL" ALDERISIO, [redacted] and [redacted] Something went amiss with the plan, and POWERS and MC NALLY were murdered instead with [redacted] going to California and leaving his jukeboxes to ALDERISIO.

b6  
b7C

On January 29, 1963, [redacted] Kenosha Sheriff's Office, said that one [redacted] had recently sold out his pinball route to [redacted] of Lake Geneva and that [redacted] had Illinois connections and ran jukeboxes not only in Wisconsin but in Illinois. [redacted] said that Chief [redacted] of Burlington would interview [redacted] to see if he had been pressured in any way.

b6  
b7C

On February 5, 1963, [redacted] Kenosha County Sheriff's Office, furnished the following information relative to [redacted]

This is [redacted] date of birth [redacted], [redacted] doing business as [redacted] His former partner, now dead, was allegedly [redacted] and had good underworld connections in Chicago. [redacted] purportedly has good underworld connections in Chicago and is said to be the largest single operator in the southern part of Wisconsin and northern Illinois. [redacted]

b6  
b7C

On February 6, 1963, [ ] said that he had received information that [ ] had connections with the Minnesota mob as well as the Chicago mob and furnished the following information, which he in turn had gotten from an unnamed source in support of this statement:

b6  
b7C

The Kefauver Committee several years ago had information that a man named [ ] (phonetic), [ ] had allowed Chicago hoodlums such as [ ] etc., to get into the business. After the heat from the committee, a new organization was formed known as AMI. The Atlas Construction Company of Chicago contracted to build an elaborate lodge-hideaway at Cross Falls, Minnesota, which was later occupied on occasions by HERMAN PASTER (since murdered in Minneapolis) and [ ] of Milwaukee. [ ] is now [ ]

b6  
b7C

[ ] allegedly associated with these people in Minnesota and with [ ] and [ ]

On February 7, 1963, United States Attorney JAMES B. BRENNAN, Eastern District of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, advised SA JOHN H. GASSAWAY that [ ] informed him on February 6, 1963, as follows:

b6  
b7C

[ ] of Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, met with the Kenosha juke-box operators to form a protective association. All of them were to contribute 10% of their profits for protection against muscling. BRENNAN said that [ ] furnished no additional details.

b6  
b7C



Date February 11, 1963

[redacted] advised on February 6, 1963 that he was also known as [redacted] and was thirty eight years old, and resided at [redacted]

He stated that he operated [redacted]

b6  
b7c

He stated that he had been in the coin machine business for twenty years and had operated in [redacted]

He stated that [redacted]

stated that [redacted] and that his territory consists of [redacted]

He stated that [redacted]

He stated that he is the sole [redacted] and that [redacted]

of Mr. EDWARD DUFFY, now deceased, of Lake Geneva, Wisconsin. He stated that no other person or persons owns any part of his companies. He stated that [redacted] LOUIS ALBAFONTE and [redacted]

and that they operate some cigarette machines as partners.

He stated that he has never been contacted or approached by anyone at any time who has wanted to buy or get any part of his business, and that he knows of no one including any of the coin machine operators with whom he is acquainted who have ever been approached by anyone in attempts to "muscle in on their business".

He advised that he was personally in favor of organizing juke box machine operators in Wisconsin for the reason that any place where a machine was placed could not throw that particular machine out of that place and replace it with another operator's machine, without notice. He stated that about four or five years ago, two union organizers had been in the Kenosha area attempting to organize the machine operators, but that they had been unsuccessful and had left the area shortly thereafter. He stated that he

On 2-6-63 at Silver Lake, Wisconsin File # 79-56  
by SA [redacted] /cef Date dictated 2-7-63

b6  
b7c

recalled that they had proposed that a ninety day notice must be given by the tavern or place where a particular machine was in, before that machine could be replaced by one of another operator, but that the machine operators did not get together and the proposal did not develop. He stated that these two organizers whose names he did not now recall, had come to Kenosha from Indiana.

He advised that on Monday or Tuesday, a week or two ago, he had come to Kenosha from Lake Geneva in his wife's auto and had met at the office of LOUIS ALBAFONTI located on 56th in Kenosha. He stated that LOUIS ALBAFONTI, [redacted] and

b6  
b7C

[redacted] were the only ones present at that meeting and that he had discussed with them to discontinue the giving of 10% of the machine receipts to the owners of the places where the machines were placed, and that he had learned that only [redacted] was giving 10% to those places, and that there was, therefore, no need to have held that meeting. He stated that [redacted]

[redacted] He stated that he did not discuss, nor did anyone else at that meeting, anything to the effect that the 10% would go to anyone other than the owner of the machines.

[redacted] stated that before beginning his operation at [redacted] he had worked at [redacted] but that had been over twenty years ago. He stated that he knew of [redacted] of Chicago, Illinois who was a big machine operator, and that [redacted] worked for [redacted]. He stated that he had no connections with [redacted] and that [redacted] did not own any part of his business. He stated that he did not gamble and did not know anything concerning any gambling operations in Kenosha, Wisconsin, but that he had heard of JOHN RIZZO and heard that he had a place in Kenosha, but that he had never been in it. He stated that he had heard from a tavern operator at Lake Delevan, Wisconsin where he has one of his machines, that an individual who he believed was called PAUL RIZZO was making book for the

b6  
b7C

tavernkeeper. He stated that he would not identify the tavern further at this time, and that he had no personal knowledge of this but had only heard that it was going on there from time to time, and that he did not know [redacted]

He stated that he had never been arrested with the exception [redacted]  
[redacted]

b6  
b7C

He stated that this matter was in court in Walworth County, Wisconsin, at the present time and that no decision had yet been made on the matter by the court. He stated that he had grown up in Wisconsin, spending almost all of his life at Fontana and Lake Geneva, Wisconsin with the exception of the two or three years that he resided in Joliet, Illinois, and the time he spent in [redacted]

[redacted] failed to identify the photographs of DOMINIC PRINCIPE. [redacted]  
[redacted]

b6  
b7C

[redacted] AUGUST MANIACI, PHIL ALDERISO, and other miscellaneous photos of individuals displayed to him. He did identify the photo of TONY BIERNAT, stating that he had met BIERNAT on few occasions in the past, but that he did not know him well.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin  
March 1, 1963

Title            ANTHONY JOSEPH BIERNAT

Character        MISSING PERSON - MURDER

Reference        Report SA JOHN A. HOLTZMAN  
dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.